Census Work Denied Race In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala. — The Mobile NAACP said Sunday that of the 170 Census Enumerators scheduled to take the 1950 Decennial Census in this area, only 14 will be Negroes. The branch said it was informed Saturday by Levi D. Loreman, district supervisor, Bureau of Census, that many of the Negro applicants did not satisfactorily meet requirements.

J. L. LeFlore, NAACP executive secretary here, said Loreman had previously refused to consider a Negro as a crew leader.

Alabama may keep all congressmen—

State population tops 3,000,000 as city gains offset rural losses

Larger counties show increases, with Jefferson and Mobile Leading; Third and Seventh Districts decline

Gains in Alabama cities overcame drops in rural counties to give the state a population of more than 3,000,000.

The total apparently is high enough to prevent the loss of one of the state's nine congressmen.

Preliminary figures from the U. S. Bureau of the Census indicate that the final count will be more than 3,040,000.

Returns from 64 of the 67 counties counted 2,896,350 persons. Missing counties are Tuscaloosa, Pike and Shelby.

Increase expected

THESE THREE COUNTIES in 1940 had more than 137,000. An increase over that figure is expected.

Alabama's 1940 population was 2,832,961.

Representation in the Congress is based on population of the continental United States. If estimates of 150,000,000 are correct, Alabama's total would be less than 100,000 short of the average count for nine congressmen.

Advance census estimates had indicated the state might lose one of its nine representatives in the House.

Alabama's increase is due to big gains in cities, which offset drops in the rural areas. Most county seats gained. This was true even in counties which showed over-all drops.

Montgomery, last of the state's largest cities to report population figures, has a population of 105,715. This is a gain of 27,631 over 1940.

Montgomery County had a gain of 34,000.

* * *

Top gainers

THE STATE'S TOP gains were made in Jefferson and Mobile Counties. Jefferson's increase was 94,000. Mobile's was 85,000.

Mobile had the largest numerical increase of any city in the state. The port city's population, according to preliminary census figures, is 127,000. Gadsden also made a sharp increase, to more than 35,000.

The count in Tuscaloosa will determine whether Tuscaloosa or Gadsden is the state's fourth largest city.

The seventh and third congressional districts were the only ones to lose population. The figure in the Third (including most of Southeast Alabama) probably will show a gain when transient returns are added.

The Seventh District has no major cities. It lost 12,000.

Tennessee Valley cities were responsible for a 21,000 increase in the Eighth District.

Big gains were made in the First, which includes Mobile, and in the ninth (Jefferson County). The second will gain because of Montgomery and Baldwin Counties' big increases.

Anniston and Talladega combined to give the Fourth an 18,000 gain. Gadsden paced the Fifth which had a 16,000 increase. The Sixth, still incomplete, will drop despite the gain expected in Tuscaloosa.

Any breakdown by races, age groups and urban-rural comparisons must await the final census report. That will come from Washington several months from now.

The 1950 and 1940 county populations:

County	1950	1940
Autauga	18,177	20,977
Baldwin	41,046	32,324
Barbour	27,347	32,722
Bibb	17,955	20,155
Blount	28,997	29,490
Bullock	16,075	19,810
Butler	29,299	32,447
Calhoun	79,783	63,319
Chamber	39,560	42,146
Cherokee	17,455	19,928
Chilton	26,841	27,995
Choctaw	19,189	20,195
Clarke	26,533	27,636
Clay	13,541	16,907
Cleburne	11,976	13,629
Coffee	30,713	31,987
Colbert	39,413	34,093
Conecuh	21,807	25,489
Coosa	11,771	13,460
Covington	40,333	42,417
Crenshaw	19,013	23,631
Cullman	49,050	47,343
Dale	20,824	22,685
Dallas	55,992	55,245
DeKalb	45,088	43,075
Elmore	31,672	34,546
Escambia	31,463	30,671
Etowah	94,173	72,980
Fayette	19,393	21,651
Franklin	25,790	27,552
Geneva	25,928	29,172
Greene	16,463	19,185
Hale	20,829	25,533
Henry	18,661	21,912
Houston	46,550	45,665
Jackson	38,795	41,802
Jefferson	554,393	459,930
Lamar	16,423	19,708
Lauderdale	54,813	46,230
Lawrence	27,141	27,880
Lee	45,054	36,455
Limestone	35,712	35,642
Lowndes	18,034	22,661
Macon	30,696	27,654
Madison	73,032	66,317
Marengo	29,467	35,736
Marion	27,285	28,776
Marshall	45,098	42,395
Mobile	227,408	141,974
Monroe	25,732	29,465
Montgomery	138,129	114,420
Morgan	52,861	48,148
Perry	20,442	26,610
Pickens	24,386	27,671
Pike	(incomplete)	32,493
Randolph	22,545	25,516
Russell	40,469	35,775
St. Clair	26,636	27,336
Shelby	(incomplete)	28,962
Sumter	23,628	27,321
Talladega	63,764	51,832
Tallapoosa	34,666	35,270
Tuscaloosa	(incomplete)	76,036
Walker	63,652	64,201
Washington	15,612	16,188
Wilcox	23,451	26,279
Winston	18,226	18,746
Totals	2,896,350x	2,832,961

x—Does not include population of Pike Shelby and Tuscaloosa Counties.

Population Soars In First District

Mobile Paces Area's Gain Of 69,919

MOBILE, June 19 (AP)—Thanks to a whopping increase in Mobile County, the population of Alabama's first congressional district showed a 69,919 gain during the past 10 years.

The 1950 population for the Southwest Alabama district is 367,392, compared with 297,473 in 1940.

The totals were announced today by Supervisor L. D. Loreman, of the Mobile Census district office, after figures for the final county—Wilcox—had been released.

Wilcox, like five other rural counties in the district, showed a slight decline in population from 1940 to 1950. The totals were 23,451 for 1950 and 26,279 for 1940. Camden gained from 909 in 1940 to 925 in 1950.

A heavy industrial growth in the Mobile area caused the population for Mobile County to shoot from 141,974 in 1940 to 227,408. The City of Mobile proper climbed from 78,720 to 127,010.

Some of the population losses in other counties in the district are due to the fact that residents moved to Mobile County during wartime and remained to work in shipyards and maufacturing plants.

The district population by counties:

County	1950	1940
Choctaw	19,189	20,195
Clarke	26,533	27,636
Marengo	29,467	35,736
Mobile	227,408	141,974
Monroe	25,732	29,465
Washington	15,612	16,188

Seventh District Loses Population

JASPER, June 19 (AP)—The Seventh Alabama Congressional District dropped 11,936 in population in the decade ending this year.

Preliminary figures for the district, by counties, for 1950 and the final census totals for 1940:

County	1950	1940
Blount	28,997	29,490
Cullman	49,050	47,343
Fayette	19,393	21,651
Franklin	25,790	27,552
Lamar	16,423	19,708
Marion	27,285	28,776
Pickens	24,386	27,671
Walker	63,652	64,201
Winston	18,226	18,746
Totals	273,202	285,138

GADSDEN, June 19 (AP)—Marshall County increased its population more than 2700 from 1940 to 1950, preliminary census figures revealed.

The 1950 count was 45,098. Ten years ago it was 42,395.

Albertville jumped from 3651 to 5395 during the period. Guntersville increased from 4398 to 5269: Boaz from 1927 to 3083 and Arab from 640 to 1595.

Alabama's Post-Revised Population Is 3,052,074

Gain Of 219,113 Over 1940 Shown

BY UNITED PRESS

Alabama's preliminary census count was completed yesterday, giving the state 3,052,074 persons or a gain of 219,113 over the 1940 total.

Tuscaloosa County, showing a gain of 17,981, was the last county to report. The county has 94,710 residents as compared to 76,036 in 1940. The City of Tuscaloosa has 46,364 now or a gain of 18,871 over the 1940 figure. Northport's census now is 3895, a gain of 708.

The 1950 census showed a mass exodus to the industrial areas. Some 44 counties in the state, all agricultural primarily except with the possible exception of Walker reported losses in population.

The 23 counties that recorded increases in population are partly industrial. Even rural areas of those counties dropped in population while the cities showed large gains.

The counties showing gains are: Baldwin, Calhoun, Colbert, Cullman, Dallas, DeKalb, Escambia, Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Etowah, Houston, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Lee, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marshall, Mobile, Montgomery, Morgan, Russell, Shelby, Talladega and Tuscaloosa.

Whether the statewide gain of 219,213 will keep Alabama from losing a congressman will depend on what the average increase is all over the United States. This will not be known officially until late this year.

Tuscaloosa's population of 46,364 more than Etowah County, of which Gadsden is the county seat.

State Population To Push 3 Million

Post-Herald
June 6-13-50

Early Figures Show General Increases

Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama's 1950 population figure may crowd the 3,000,000 mark.

Preliminary figures from 35 of Alabama's 67 counties showed general increases except in a few essentially rural counties, an Associated Press round-up showed.

Yet to be tabulated are figures from many of the larger counties including Jefferson, Montgomery Mobile and Tuscaloosa.

The state count in 1940 was 2,832,961.

Reports from 35 counties tabulated by the Associated Press gave their 1950 population as 1,163,529, against 1,139,093 in 1940. This was a gain of 24,436.

Some Decrease

The missing 32 counties include many in which decreases may be expected, but also urban areas in which big gains are likely.

The trend offset previously expressed fears that the 1950 census would cost Alabama one of its nine representatives. The number of congressmen from each state is decided on a population basis.

All of the reports on which the tabulation was based are subject to revision.

Largely rural counties among the first 35 reporting showed a population drop, but those with large cities or towns gained.

Good Gains Shown

Gadsden, Anniston, Florence, Huntsville, Opelika, Auburn, Decatur and Dothan gained substantially. Sylacauga had 9618 against 6269 in 1940. Jaspre, in Walker County, had 8557 compared with a 1940 total of 6847.

The 1950 and 1940 population counts on the first 35 counties in Alabama:

County—	1950	1940
Autauga	18,177	20,977
Barbour	27,347	32,722
Bibb	17,955	20,155
Blount	28,997	29,490
Calhoun	79,783	63,319
Chilton	26,841	27,995
Choctaw	19,189	20,795
Clarke	26,533	27,636
Cleburne	11,976	13,629
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Morgan	52,861	48,148
St. Clair	26,636	27,336
Talladega	63,764	51,832
Walker	63,652	64,201
Washington	15,612	16,188
Winston	18,226	18,748
Totals	1,163,529	1,139,093

Negroes In Excess Of Whites

35

Courier

MONTGOMERY — The eighteen Alabama counties in which Negroes outnumber whites are pointed out as the danger spots where whites may attempt to go to any means to prevent colored people from enjoying a modicum of the freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

Post 1-10-50

These particular counties are generally known as the state's "black belt." Whatever concessions the whites make in these counties toward granting Negroes their rights as citizens are yielded grudingly.

Negroes usually have to go to court to win their battles step by step to get any consideration in the matter of voting and other privileges to which they are entitled.

MOBS THREATEN

Even then the Negroes in these counties are denied the right to register as voters or to cast ballots.

The threat of mob violence dangles as a spectre before the eyes of those who want to be free.

Taking the 1940 census as a barometer, the eighteen counties where Negroes predominate in numbers are:

Autauga with 11,194 Negroes and 9,783 whites; Barbour, 18,159 Negroes to 14,563 whites; Bullock, 15,459 Negro and 4,351 white; Choctaw, 10,727 Negroes and 9,468 whites; Clarke, 14,417 Negroes to 13,215 whites; Dallas, 40,744 Negroes and 14,500 whites; Greene, 16,982 Negroes and 3,103 whites;

Hale, 18,356 colored and 7,177 white; Lee, 20,615 Negroes to 15,840 whites; Lowndes, 19,204 colored to 3,457 white; Macon, 22,708 Negroes to 4,946 whites; Marengo, 26,009 Negroes to 9,727 whites; Monroe, 15,593 colored to 13,848 white; Montgomery, 57,334 Negroes and 57,082 whites; Perry, 19,095 Negroes and 7,515 whites; Russell, 21,101 Negroes and 14,674 whites; Sumter, 21,700 Negroes and 5,621 whites, and Wilcox, 20,571 colored to 5,706 white.

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED

The 1950 Census returns may reflect a balance in the favor of whites in several of the counties, but the population situation as a whole in the black belt is not expected to show a significant change in the Negro-white ratio.

While whites employ many devices to keep absolute control over the Negro proletariat in the "black belt" region and impose an uncompromising system of segregation, there is much evidence of after-dark "social equality" between white men and Negro women.

In some counties such as Monroe, Negro families have been sired by white men.

COMMON IN SOUTH

In other instances, on numerous occasions, white supremacists in the "black belt" utilize less expensive methods of carrying on clandestine affairs across the color line.

The "black belt" affords a rather paradoxical situation in race relations below the Mason-Dixon Line but it is a situation that is more or less true of the entire South.

Population Changes In Alabama

Alabamians, we take it, are not greatly surprised to learn from the preliminary breakdown of the state's population that whites in the last decade increased not only in numbers, but also in the percentage of the total. That has been a trend for several decades.

News

It is something of a surprise, however, to be told that there was an actual as well as a percentage decline in the Negro population. There were fewer Negroes in the state in 1950 than there were in 1940. This is the first time this has happened since accurate racial statistics became available following the Civil War.

In terms of percentages, the trend has been interesting. In the 1870 census whites constituted 52.3 per cent of the total population. For several decades there was little change in the proportions, the 1900 census showing 54.7 per cent white population. Then began a more rapid increase. The figures are:

Year	Total population	White population	Percentage
1910.....	2,138,093	1,230,413	57.5
1920.....	2,348,174	1,447,032	61.6
1930.....	2,646,248	1,700,775	64.3
1940.....	2,832,961	1,848,097	65.3
1950.....	3,061,743	2,079,500	67.9

There is reason for much thought in the fact and in the causes of these changes and in their meaning for the future. Substantial shifts in population are usually accompanied by changes in the economic and social and political habits of a people.

* * *

The leading cause of the decline of Negro population in the state has been the emigration of members of the race, especially to industrial cities of the North. These emigrants have left behind them gaps in the state's labor market. Many of the agricultural shifts in the state have been influenced by a shortage of Negro cotton pickers and other crop workers.

10-5-51

Those parts of the state where Negroes predominate (there are only about a dozen such counties now) have suffered economically from sharp losses in Negro population. They cannot escape effects of their losses in people.

Birmingham, Ala.

It is no credit to Alabama that so many Negroes born and reared here have felt it necessary or desirable to move to other regions for wider economic and educational opportunities. The migration of so many people has meant, by and large, an economic loss to the state. More and more, Alabama has had to recruit migratory farm labor, some, even, from Mexico, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas.

So it isn't just figures we must consider in these population reports. We must consider people and all the social forces at work among them.

Negro Births in Crittenden County Outnumber Whites

MEMUHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—
Negro births recorded in Crittenden County, Arkansas outnumbered the whites for the thirty-day period preceding April 20th, according to reports disclosed by the West Memphis (Ark.) News. The NEWS report added:

"Only births actually occurring within Crittenden County are included on the list issued to this newspaper each month. Births to Crittenden County parents in Memphis are recorded in Tennessee."

Records of births and deaths are released periodically by the Arkansas Bureau of Statistics

NEGRO POPULATION IN SAN FRANCISCO AND COMMENT ON STATISTICAL SUMMARY — 1949

Although in 1949 a slight rise occurred in the death rate among the Negro group, this rate of 5.5 per 1000 Negro population is far below the rate of 11.1 for the whole city. Not only is the Negro birth rate of 31.7 per 1000 population for 1949 higher than the city-wide rate of 22.0, but there is a 7% increase over the Negro birth rate for 1948.

A slightly higher rate of infant mortality is found in 1949 than in 1948 and this rate of 35.5 per 1000 live births greatly exceeds the city-wide rate of 24.8. As has been the experience in other years, the ranking cause of death in the infant group is prematurity. Of the 62 infant deaths among the Negroes, 27 or 44% were due to this cause, in the city-wide group the percentage for the same cause was 45. The Department of Health is studying these data and there is every possibility that an advisory group from these citizens will be *assembled* at *an early date.*

The maternal mortality rate based on each 1000 of live births was lower than in 1948 but exactly equalled that for the city-wide group (0.6).

The non-resident group for both birth and deaths showed a decreaese in 1949 over the corresponding figure for 1948.

Heart disease, cancer and tuberdeath. Death rates for suicides and culosis are the principal causes of accidents though high for the Negro groups are somewhat below corresponding rates for the city as a whole. But the homicide rate was more than five times higher than that for the entire population. About 72% of the Negro deaths and 98% of the Negro births occurred in hospitals. Of the hospitalized cases 57½% of the deaths, and 43% of the births occurred at the San Francisco Hospital, and 33% of the births were cared for at Lane-Stanford hospitals.

Hitler's Definition of Race Put to Use

Armed Entry Into Tan Rural Homes by White Enumerators Suggested

MANUAL LIKE MEIN KAMPF

Classification of Mixed Families Based on White Supremacy Doctrine

By STETSON KENNEDY

The 1950 Census of the United States—which was supposed to be completed in April but is still dragging along in many areas—is being conducted on a racial basis more appropriate to Nazi Germany than democratic America.

A special investigator for the AFRO-AMERICAN made this discovery in an intensive inside probe of the workings of the Census Bureau.

Six Counts of Bigotry

On the basis of evidence thus uncovered, Census officialdom is guilty of taking the Census along racial lines on six major counts:

1. The incorporation of Hitlerian definitions of race in the official Census "Enumerator's Reference Manual."

2. A South-wide policy of refusing to hire colored Americans as Census supervisors or crew chieftains.

3. A South-wide quota system of hiring far fewer colored enumerators than would be proportionate to the colored population.

4. "Special instructions from Atlanta" that "under no circumstances is a colored enumerator to enumerate a white household."

5. A South-wide policy of total segregation in the training and organization of census-takers.

6. A suggestion by one Census official that white enumerators arm themselves before going into Southern rural colored districts at night.

Shades of "Mein Kampf"

Paragraph after paragraph of the official Manual, which serves as "Bible" to the 168,000 census-takers, reeks of racism reminiscent of Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

To begin with, the official instruction read: "The race question is answered by the enumerator from observation."

In other words, census-takers are asked to perform the neat trick—which no anthropologist would attempt—of judging race at a glance.

The Bureau neither asks nor tells you how your race is to be recorded.

"Races" Invented

Much as Hitler substituted language for racial standards to invent his non-existent "Nordic" master race, so has the U.S. Census substituted nationality labels and come up with such "races" as "Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Asiatic Indian," as distinguished from "white and colored Americans."

The Bureau has even ordered its census-takers to put down such local labels of opprobrium as "Domineckers" as the "race" of persons belonging to such mixed groups.

A Ridiculous Assumption

So addicted to the false standard of racial purism is the Bureau that it further tells its census-takers "Assume that the race of related persons living in the same household is the same as the race of your respondent."

Where intermixture has obviously occured, the Bureau adopts the lily-white Nazi-Klan line by saying: "Report 'Negro' for Negroes and for persons of mixed white and Negro parentage."

This represents a step backward from the 1930 Census, which listed as "Negroes" only those persons having one-half or more "Negro" blood, while those having less were recorded as mulattoes.

Classifying Mixed Families

The Bureau carries its unoriginal notion of the prepotency of "Negro" blood—a notion contrary to all the laws of heredity—still further by saying:

"A person of mixed Indian and Negro blood should be returned as a Negro, unless the Indian blood definitely predominates."

With individuals of mixed white and American Indian blood, Uncle Sam is a bit more tolerant. Such persons may qualify as white, provided the proportion of Indian blood is not more than one-fourth.

But Uncle Sam stands condemned as a male chauvinist as well as a white chauvinist when he orders:

"Report race of non-white parent for person of mixed white and non-white races. Mixture of non-white races should be reported according to the race of the father."

'Orders from Atlanta'

All of the above symptoms of racism emanate from the headquarters of the Census Bureau in Washington; still others stem from the Bureau's area office in Atlanta.

The refusal to hire colored supervisors, the quota system for hiring colored census-takers, the jim-crow segregation of census-takers, and the taboo on colored census-takers entering white households all appear to derive from Atlanta.

However, such policies could scarcely exist without the knowledge and connivance of Bureau officials in Washington.

Vicious Quota System

Abhorrent at best, the quota system as practiced by the Census Bureau in the South is gross discrimination.

In some districts having as high as 45% colored population, the district Census supervisor has arbitrarily decided that not more than three percent of his census-takers would be colored, although there were more than enough highly qualified colored applicants.

Bureau Violates Own Rule

This unjust system prevails despite the fact that the Bureau's own Form 8-7003, under the heading, "Offenses Which Are Punishable by Fine or Imprisonment," provides:

"Appointing officers are required by Civil Service Rules to act on all personnel matters solely on the basis of merit and fitness without regard to political or religious affiliations, marital status, or race."

Klan Applicants Get By

In administering the Loyalty Oath and otherwise looking into an applicant's politics, Southern officials have not asked specifically about membership in the Klan, even though the KKK is among the organizations listed as subversive.

The joker inherent in conscience-probes was brought out by one Southern Census official who half-jokingly asked an applicant if he were "a member of the Communist or Republican parties."

While this was supposed to be a joke, it is significant that very few Republicans have been hired as census-takers in the Solid South.

Counting All Whites?

In the past the Census Bureau has been accused of neglecting to count thousands of colored people in the South.

Insofar as this has been true, it has had the result of reducing, on paper, the size of the Black Belt (where colored Americans constitute a majority to some 180 counties).

A corrollary result has been to make the multitudinous discriminations against colored Americans appear somewhat less horrendous, statistically.

It would be difficult to prove that the 1950 Census is passing up more colored persons proportionately than whites.

White Women Shun Areas

However, the Bureau's refusal to employ at least an equitable proportion of colored census-takers automatically makes for a more cursory count of colored persons.

For example, some Southern white women have shown a reluctance to enumerate colored districts, and particularly have refrained from making necessary call-backs after dark.

Jim-crow Training

The jim-crow training given by the Bureau in the South has not been calculated to clean out such prejudices.

For instance, in the training films issued by the Bureau, colored Americans appear only as servants, unskilled laborers, sharecroppers, and as occupants of dilapidated houses.

In training census-takers, Southern directors have rigorously segregated colored workers.

In several instances where a "mistake" was made, colored workers who appeared at a white class were hastily sent to the "right" class, and vice versa.

Bureau Costs 80 Millions

Presumably to guard against this happening, and to make sure that no colored census-takers were put to work in white neighborhoods, the Bureau has a special Form 17Fld-9 whereby the crew chiefs keep district supervisors advised of the name and race of each census-taker and the district to which they are assigned.

Despite all this, it may be said that the Census Bureau is without prejudice in one respect—the $80,000,000 it costs the American people is raised by taxation without discrimination.

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Vicious Quota System

Abhorrent at best, the quota system as practiced by the Census Bureau in the South is gross discrimination.

In some districts having as high as 45% colored population, the district Census supervisor has arbitrarily decided that not more than three percent of his census-takers would be colored, although there were more than enough highly qualified colored applicants.

Bureau Violates Own Rule

This unjust system prevails despite the fact that the Bureau's own Form 8-7003. under the heading, "Offenses Which Are Punishable by Fine or Imprisonment," provides:

"Appointing officers are required by Civil Service Rules to act on all personnel matters solely on the basis of merit and fitness without regard to political or religious affiliations. marital status. or race."

Klan Applicants Get By

In administering the Loyalty Oath and otherwise looking into an applicant's politics, Southern officials have not asked specifically about membership in the Klan, even though the KKK is among the organizations listed as subversive.

The joker inherent in conscience-probes was brought out by one Southern Census official who half-jokingly asked an applicant if he were "a member of the Communist or Republican parties."

While this was supposed to be a joke, it is significant that very few Republicans have been hired as census-takers in the Solid South.

Counting All Whites?

In the past the Census Bureau has been accused of neglecting to count thousands of colored people in the South.

Insofar as this has been true, it has had the result of reducing, on paper, the size of the Black Belt (where colored Americans constitute a majority to some 180 counties).

A corrollary result has been to make the multitudinous discriminations against colored Americans appear somewhat less horrendous, statistically.

It would be difficult to prove that the 1950 Census is passing up more colored persons proportionately than whites.

White Women Shun Areas

However, the Bureau's refusal to employ at least an equitable proportion of colored census-takers automatically makes for a more cursory count of colored persons.

For example, some Southern white women have shown a reluctance to enumerate colored districts, and particularly have refrained from making necessary call-backs after dark.

Jim-crow Training

The jim-crow training given by the Bureau in the South has not been calculated to clean out such prejudices.

For instance, in the training films issued by the Bureau, colored Americans appear only as servants, unskilled laborers, sharecroppers, and as occupants of dilapidated houses.

In training census-takers, Southern directors have rigorously segregated colored workers.

In several instances where a "mistake" was made, colored workers who appeared at a white class were hastily sent to the "right" class, and vice versa.

Bureau Costs 80 Millions

Presumably to guard against this happening, and to make sure that no colored census-takers were put to work in white neighborhoods, the Bureau has a special Form 17Fld-9 whereby the crew chiefs keep district supervisors advised of the name and race of each census-taker and the district to which they are assigned.

Despite all this, it may be said that the Census Bureau is without prejudice in one respect—the $80,000,000 it costs the American [illegible] is raised by taxation without discrimination.

'One-Tenth of a Nation' May Soon Be Outworn

ONE of the powerful forces for ordering the course of society is the pressure of population. More important, therefore, to the Negroes of the United States than any legislation or political issue is a preview of the 1950 census which shows their race to be on its way to becoming more than one-tenth of the nation. Indeed, this fact is primary—the cause, the kindling spark of change—to the legislation itself.

Dr. JOSEPH R. HOUCHINS, specialist in Negro statistics in the Bureau of the Census, looks ahead to the findings in an article in the April issue of *Ebony*, the Negro picture magazine. He is able to do this because the census is a continuing operation, and much evidence already is in hand. Dr. HOUCHINS finds that the Negro population has grown in the last 10 years by 2.5 million and exceeds the 15,000,000 mark. It has increased by 11.6 per cent in that time, to a rate of 7.5 per cent for the white population.

The number of Negro high school graduates has doubled, illiteracy has been all but ended among Negroes between 14 and 24 years. The Negro's average income has nearly tripled, from $500 to $1,400 a year. The death rate has fallen from 13.9 to 11.4 per 1,000. Fifty years ago it was three times that much. Migration has taken Negroes from farm laborers' shacks to cities, and the proportion living in the South has fallen from 77.4 to 63.5 per cent.

In light of these developments, it becomes inevitable that most goals of Negro groups will be reached as a process of natural growth. Legislation becomes secondary, a mere token. Even if it were fully accomplished, the chances are that it would be of little effect compared to the natural, dynamic influence of growth, shifts and improvement of fitness and status in every respect.

CENSUS BUREAU NOTES MORE RAPID RACE GROWTH

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Negro population of this country has grown at a more rapid rate than the white population in the last 10 years. According to figures released here last Wednesday by Dr. J. R. Houchins, census bureau specialist in Negro statistics.

The figures show that between April, 1940, to April, 1947, the non-white population increased 11.6 per cent against the white increase of 7.5 percent. In round figures, this increase is from 13,454,405 to 15,017,000. Negroes make up nearly all the non-white population, though American Indians and Asiatics are counted in the group.

Another interesting set of figures revealed a greater relative improvement in the average income or earnings of Negroes. From pre-war 1939 to 1948 the median earnings of Negro males rose from $500 to $1,000 a year, while for whites it was from $1,200 to $2,000 a year. During the same period, non-white women received an increase from $200 to $700 against the $700 to $1,000 for white women.

DEPRESSION BAR SEEN IN GROWTH OF POPULATION

Farm Experts Predict Economic Gains

St. Louis, Feb. 14 [Special]—Many food and farm experts look upon a growing population today as a means of bettering rather than damaging the United States' chances of avoiding severe depressions.

They foresee the increasing population as creating a greater demand upon agriculture, thus making a strong economic support, hastening a live stock economy and better eating, and promoting essential soil and water conservation.

The new outlook has been pointed out by Dr. John S. Davis, director of the food research institute, Stanford university, and Dr. Karl D. Butler of Ithaca, N. Y., who has been active in the coöperative movement and in animal agriculture.

Full Effect Not Felt

Dr. Davis told the national agricultural credit committee recently that the full effect of the upward surge in the 1940's birthrate had not yet been felt in agriculture.

The population increase of 20 million in the last decade was mainly in the age group under 10 and more than 60, he said. Their per capita requirements of food, clothing and other goods were far below the average for the population groups between 10 and 60.

Merely the growing older of the younger group will add to the demand for farm products in the next decade, even if the birthrate of the 1950's should fall much below that of recent years, he added.

Demands to Grow

The prospective population increase, estimated by some at 50 per cent in the next 50 years, indicated that domestic demands upon agriculture "will continue to grow at a substantial rate, rather than to slacken seriously or decline."

Continuation of the readjustment of economic prices for farm products and farm land values per acre were "essential rather than dangerous, and I cannot view with alarm the accompanying orderly recession of net farm income from its exceptional postwar level," he said.

Urges End of Controls

Dr. Butler, who spoke to Utah wool growers at Salt Lake City, also saw an animal agriculture as checking the threats to soil and water, and at the same time provide better food. Animals and only animals, he said, can convert burdensome surplus grains, forage and waste foods into nutritious products.

He advocated removal of government price and allotment controls so that farmers will increase feeding of corn and other feed grains to livestock and turn cropland into grassland. He also cited the need for education on better diets and said that New York state's program of teaching nutrition in its school system as "significant and important."

Negro Population Up 11.6 Per Cent In Last 10 Years

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The Negro population of this country has grown at a more rapid rate than the white population in the last ten years, according to figures released here last Wednesday by Dr. J. R. Houchins, census bureau specialist in Negro statistics.

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NEGRO GAINS 2.5 MILLION IN 10 YEAR CENSUS PERIOD

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Spectacular advances by the American Negro during the past 10 years, from employment and income to health and schooling, will be revealed in the 1950 census.

The Negro has gained 2,500,000 in population since 1940 and exceed the 15 million mark in total numbers now.

The most notable advance has been in schooling, with 24 out of every 25 Negroes between 14 and 24 able to read and write and the number of high school graduates doubled in 10 years.

The number of Negro executives has doubled in the past decade, as has the number of Negroes holding sales and clerical jobs.

The average income has nearly tripled from $500 to current figure of $1400.

These figures are revealed by Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics in the Bureau of the Census, in an article in the current issue of Ebony magazine.

Taking an advance "peek" at the 1950 census, which is due to get underway April 1, Dr. Houchins declares that the 1950 census will be a "real source of elation for Negroes everywhere."

Rapid Population Growth in Decade

WASHINGTON.—The Negro population of this country has grown at a more rapid rate than the white population in the last 10 years, according to figures released here last week by Dr. J. R. Houchins, census bureau specialist in Negro statistics.

The figures show that between April, 1940, to April, 1947, the non-white population increased 11.6 per cent against the white increase of 7.5 percent. In round figures, this increase is from 13,454,405 to 15,017,000. Negroes make up nearly all the non-white population, though American Indains and Asiatics are counted in the group.

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1950 Census Returns Indicate A Movement From Large Cities To Country, Suburban Sections

WASHINGTON, June 24—(AP)—Early returns from the 1950 population census are showing a strong movement from big-city centers to the suburbs.

Officials said today the get-out-of-town movement, which has speeded up recently with the housing boom, is going to drop the population totals from many big cities below estimates produced by sampling surveys in past years.

Although no figures have yet been announced for New York or Washington, both are now expected by population experts here to fall in the "smaller than expected" class, as did Los Angeles and Cleveland, where totals have been announced.

Washington's in-limits population, for instance, had been calculated at 863,000 on the basis of a sampling survey taken two years ago. But the preliminary 1950 census total proved so low—much closer to 800,000—that announcement has been held up to take a recheck on the census-takers' work.

Explanations for the new American exodus from cities to suburbs include:

Popular desire for more living space, "fresh air" and ground, shortages of city parking spaces; the boom in home-building in outlying areas, where land and taxes are cheaper; plentiful funds for home-buying, and, in some cases, a feeling that suburban life provides "social distinction."

Whatever the motivation, lots of families seem to have it. Retail store operators are following them out to the suburbs, too, in a movement already made plain by the 1948 census of businesses.

Census officials are relieved that cities and civic organizations are showing comparative calm about their population totals falling below their expectations.

Officials say there have been some complaints, of course, but they have been on a considerably smaller scale than in previous census years when city boosters were confronted with a "disappointing" population total.

Census Director Roy V. Peel said the bureau is "gratified" by "general acceptance of the census results which are now being announced provisionally throughout the country," just as it is over "the co-operation of the public in responding to census enumerators."

Of the 229,962 enumeration districts mapped out for the census, all but 730 have now had a complete initial count, with some of the complete ones still subject to rechecks.

CENSUS REVEALS DIXIE PROGRESS

Prosperity, Living Standards 'Far Higher'

By JOHN R. HENRY
(INS Staff Correspondent)

Atlanta, June 26—New evidence of the south's mushrooming prosperity comes from the fellow who counted President Truman's nose in the 1950 census.

Thomas McWhorter is the man's name. He directs the population tally in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee. McWhorter studied a volume of reports on the desk of his Atlanta office, then remarked:

"Living standards are far higher in this area than ten years ago. That's for sure."

Theodore Olsen, area census supervisor at Birmingham for Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, agrees on that point.

Called Ironic Twist

McWhorter explained that southerners are using more public utilities, such as electricity and telephones, and he added:

"There are more automobiles and more and better houses, too."

Ironic twist — these gauges of greater prosperity proved an ironic twist for some chambers of commerce and other purveyors of civic pride. In these cases, the town criers boasted larger populations than the census shows them to be.

The error, according to McWhorter, was that the chambers of commerce, too often, concluded that more telephone subscribers and more electric meter installations meant more people. He explained:

"Actually, we find that more people who couldn't afford such things ten years ago can have them today."

Boundaries Fading

Boundaries fade — unofficial count of major city populations is expected to be completed in the South by next week end.

All of them but Charleston, S. C., have shown gains, but often not as great as anticipated.

It is not a case of the people not being there. They simply do not live within city limits.

Charleston, regarless of losing some of its wartime industry, is "exhibit A" to show that statistics are far from infallible.

The historic South Carolina city can list only 68,243 inhabitants today. Its population was 71,275 in 1940. Apparently there are 3032 fewer Charlestonians, but a visit to the port city indicates that Charleston is bigger than it was ten years ago.

A glance at Charleston county census reports shows why. The county, with 159,000 residents, has gained more than 38,000 over the 10-year span. Residents of the county, for practical purposes, are Charlestonians. Most of them work in the city, trade there and largely rely on the city for civic protection.

Miami offers still another example even though its population leaped from 172,000 to 247,000. Adjacent, unincorporated areas, however, gained more than 100 per cent and, if they could be added to Miami's growth, the city would be a fifth larger than it is.

McWhorter pointed up this trend and concluded:

"So-called city limits are fading away. People who live outside the city limits actually belong to the metropolitan area and, more and more, the cities are boasting more about their metropolitan areas than limiting their claims to the confines of city limits.

N. O. Under Houston

Big towns grow — one of the less encouraging tales the new census tells is that people are continuing to desert rural areas and are concentrating in the big towns.

Houston remains the South's top metropolis with New Orleans being pegged this week at 568,878, which puts the Crescent City No. 2. Houston's indicated population will soar above 600,000.

Atlanta also has shown great growth, according to McWhorter, but he said the hand count will not be made public until Thursday or Friday.

Meanwhile, the smaller cities also are gathering people but early reports indicate a disturbing exodus from the farms.

The result is that agriculture states such as Alabama and Georgia are likely to lose representation in Congress when the national census total is known.

Further, of course, loom the potential employment problems in the big cities flooded by folks new from the farm.

"But that," according to McWhorter, "is the problem of the sociologist — not the census taker."

CENSUS REVEALS MISSISSIPPI DROP

38 Counties Reported Fall to 923,062

(The Associated Press)

Atlanta, June 24—Preliminary 1950 census reports from more than 50 per cent of the counties in seven Southeastern states indicate a six per cent increase in population.

Mississippi and Alabama, however, showed decreases.

The reports, received from 313 of a total of a 616 counties in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, showed a 1950 population of 8,111,422, or a 6 per cent gain over the 7,647,537 reported for those counties in 1940.

The larger cities in the region, such as Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Chattanooga and Knoxville, most of which will undoubtedly reflect substantial increases in population, were not included in the tabulations.

Total population of the smaller cities and towns in 1950 was placed at 2,751,976 compared with 2,180,787 in 1940.

Thirteen cities and towns were included in the tabulation for 1950 which were not shown in the 1940 census. Six are in Georgia, two in Mississippi, and one each in the other five states.

Of 82 counties in Mississippi, 38 reported a total population of 923,062 in 1950 compared with 947,871 in 1940. In Alabama, 51 of 67 counties had a population of 1,642,113 in 1950 compared with 1,644,892 in 1940.

The commerce department emphasized that the reports received to date were perliminary. Final tabulations are made of all reports in Washington.

High lights by states of the tabulation made by the commerce department's Atlanta regional office included:

Mississippi: Of the 38 counties in the compilation, 32 showed decreases and six increases. The latter were George, Hancock, Lafayette, Hinds, Lauderdale, and Rankin. Of a total of 94 cities and towns reporting, a population of 331,846 was recorded for 1950 compared with 263,070 in 1940. Sixty-two cities and towns reflected increases and 30 decreases. Sharpest gains came in Jackson, Meridian and Greenwood.

Official 1950 Census by States

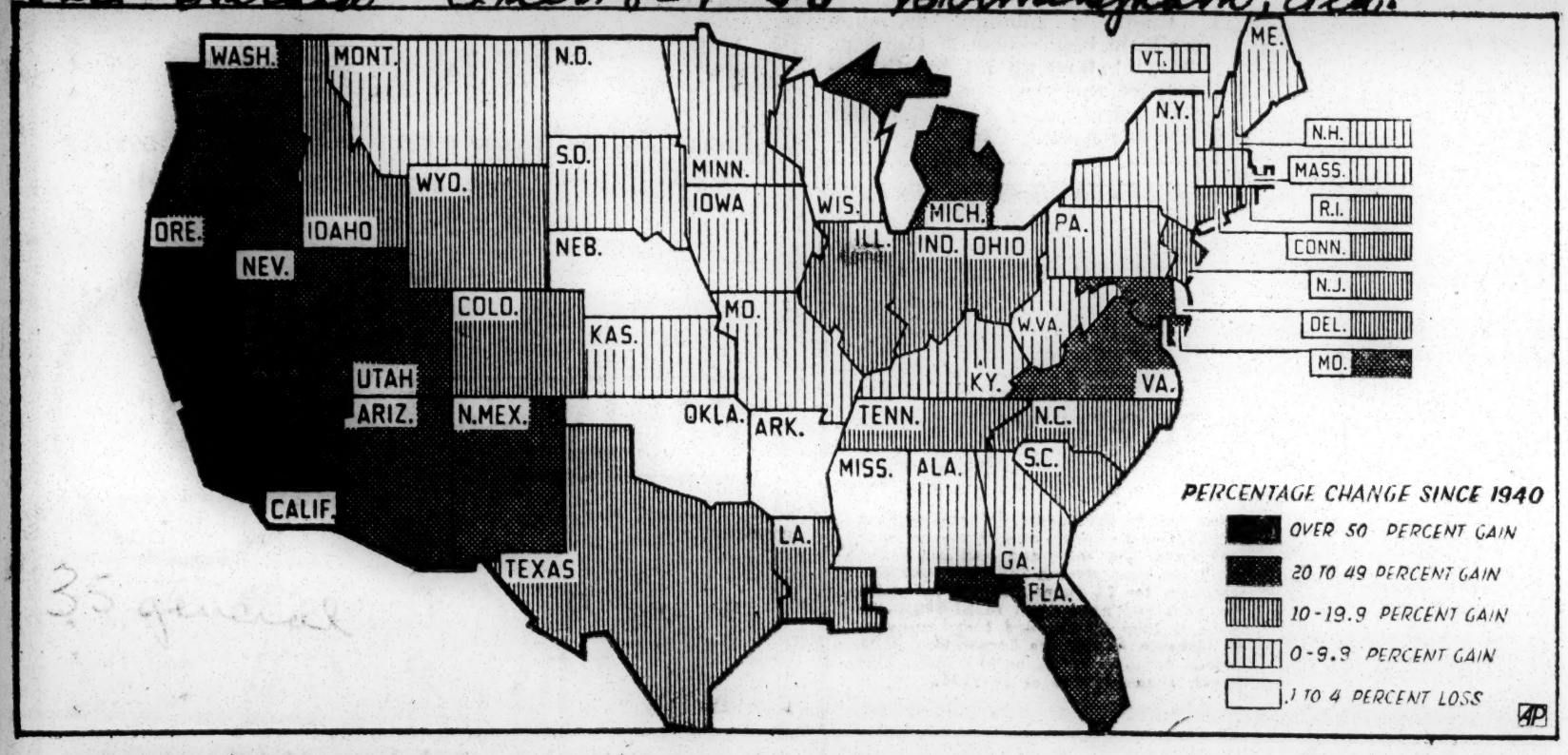
Post. Sec. 11-3-50

The following table gives the 1950 and 1940 official census figures by States, the present number of Representatives each State has in the House of Representatives, and the probable number of Representatives resulting from population changes shown in the 1950 census:

State	1950 Census	1940 Census	Present Representation	New
Alabama	3,061,743	2,915,841	9	9
Arizona	749,587	499,261	2	2
Arkansas	1,909,511	1,949,387	7	6
California	10,586,223	6,907,387	23	30
Colorado	1,325,089	1,123,296	4	4
Connecticut	2,007,280	1,709,242	6	6
Delaware	318,085	265,505	1	1
District of Columbia	802,178	663,091		
Florida	2,771,305	1,897,414	6	8
Georgia	3,444,578	3,123,723	10	10
Idaho	588,637	524,873	2	2
Illinois	8,712,176	7,897,241	26	25
Indiana	3,934,224	3,427,796	11	11
Iowa	2,621,073	2,538,268	8	8
Kansas	1,905,299	1,801,028	6	6
Kentucky	2,944,806	2,845,627	9	8
Louisiana	2,683,516	2,363,880	8	8
Maine	913,774	847,226	3	3
Maryland	2,343,001	1,821,244	6	7
Massachusetts	4,690,514	4,316,721	14	14
Michigan	6,371,766	5,256,106	17	18
Minnesota	2,982,483	2,792,300	9	9
Mississippi	2,178,914	2,183,795	7	6
Missouri	3,954,653	3,784,664	13	11
Montana	591,024	559,456	2	2
Nebraska	1,325,510	1,315,834	4	4
Nevada	160,083	110,247	1	1
New Hampshire	533,242	491,524	2	2
New Jersey	4,835,329	4,160,165	14	14
New Mexico	681,187	531,818	2	2
New York	14,830,192	13,479,142	45	43
North Carolina	4,061,929	3,571,623	12	12
North Dakota	619,636	641,935	2	2
Ohio	7,946,627	6,907,612	23	23
Oklahoma	2,233,351	2,336,434	8	6
Oregon	1,521,341	1,089,684	4	4
Pennsylvania	10,498,012	9,900,180	33	30
Rhode Island	791,896	713,346	2	2
South Carolina	2,117,027	1,899,804	6	6
South Dakota	652,740	642,961	2	2
Tennessee	3,291718	2,915,841	10	9
Texas	7,711,194	6,414,824	21	22
Utah	688,862	550,310	2	2
Vermont	377,747	359,231	1	1
Virginia	3,318,680	2,677,773	9	10
Washington	2,378,963	1,736,191	6	7
West Virginia	2,005,552	1,901,974	6	6
Wisconsin	3,434,575	3,137,587	10	10
Wyoming	290,529	250,742	1	1
Total	150,697,361	131,669,275	Plus 14.5	10

Population Shifts By States

Post-Herald Tues. 8-1-50 Birmingham, Ala.



35 general

THE PLUS AND MINUS story of America's population, based on preliminary findings of the 1950 Census as compared with 1940. California gained the most—51.6 per cent in the past 10 years.

Tulsa Is 52nd On Roster Of Large Cities

Oklahoma City Is 45th In Report of Census Bureau

Tulsa, Okla. 35

7-27-50

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16— Tulsa was ranked 52d and Oklahoma City 45th in a Census Bureau listing of one hundred largest cities in the United States. The list is subject to revision before a final listing goes out next year. There were 101 cities with a population of 100,000 or more.

The one hundred largest cities were as follows:

1. New York, 7,841,610; 2. Chicago, 3,631,835; 3. Philadelphia, 2,057,210; 5. Detroit, 1,837,613; 6. Baltimore, 939,865; 7. Cleveland, 909,546; 8. St. Louis, 852,253; 9. Washington, 792,234. 10. Boston, 788,552; 11. San Francisco, 760, 439 12. Pittsburgh, 673,756; 13. Milwaukee, 632,938; 14 Houston, 593,600; 15. Buffalo, 576,506; 16. New Orleans, 568,407; 17. Minneapolis, 517,410; Cincinnati, 499,749; 19. Seattle, 462,981; 20. Kansas City, 453,290.

Oklahoma City

21. Newark, 437,833. 22. Dallas, 432,805; 23. Indianapolis, 424,683; 24. Denver, 412,823; 25. San Antonio, 405,973; 26. Memphis, 394,025 27. Oakland, Cal., 382,463; 38. Columbus, Ohio, 353,821; 29. Louisville, 371,859; 30. Portland, Oregon371,009; 31. Rochester N. Y., 331,292; 32. Atlanta, 326,962; 33. San Diego, 321,485; 34. St. Paul, 310,155; 35. Toledo, Ohio, 301,372; 36. Jersey City, 300,447; 37. Birmingham, 298,747; 38. Fort Worth 277,049; Akron, Ohio, 273,189; 40. Providence, R. I., 254,027.

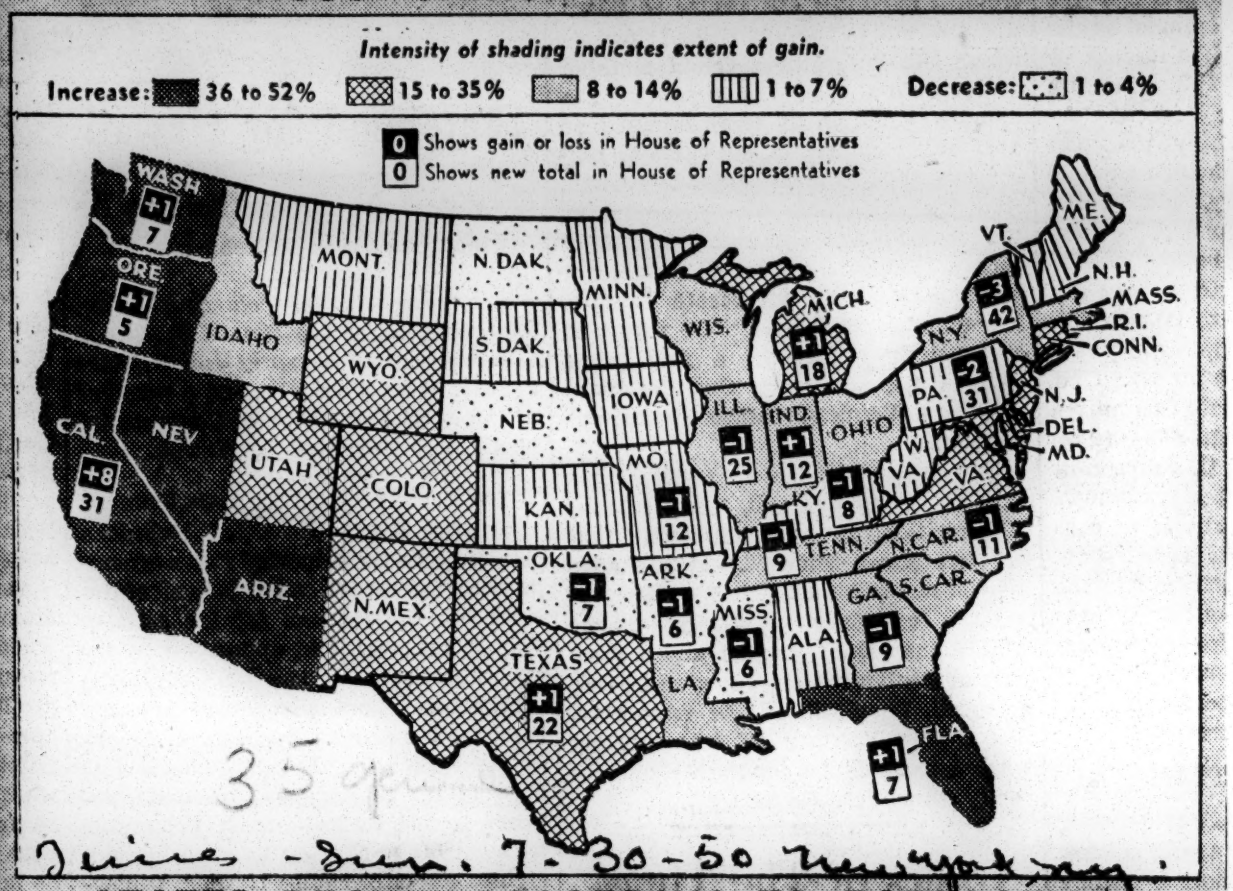
41. Omaha, 247,397; 42. Miami, Fla., 247,262; 43. Long Beach, Calif., 243,921. 44 Dayton, Ohio, 243,108; 45. OKLAHOMA CITY, 242,450; 46. Richmond, 220,067; 48. Worchester, Mass., 201,875; 49. Jacksonville, Fla., 198,880; 50 Norfolk, Va., 182,377; 51. Salt Lake City, 181,902; 52. TULSA, OKLA. 180,586; 52. Des Moines, 176,954; 54. Hartford, Conn., 176,623; 55. Grand Rapids, Mich., 175,647; 56. Nashville, Tenn., 173,359; 57. Youngstown, Ohio, 167,643; 58. Wichita, Kansas., 165,374: 59. New Haven, Conn., 164,206; 60. Springfield, Mass., 162,601.

61. Flint, Mich., 162,193; 62. Spokane, 160,473; 63. Bridgeport, Conn., 158,678; 64. Yonkers, N. Y. 152,533; 65 Tacoma, Wash., 142,975; 66. Paterson, N. J. 139,423; 67. Albany, N. Y., 134,362; 68. Sacramento, Calif., 134,313; 69. Charlotte, N. C., 133,212; 70. Fort Wayne, Ind., 132,931; 71. Gary, Ind., 132,461; 72. Austin Tex., 131,964; 73. Chattanooga, 130,333; 74. Erie, Pa., 130,125; 75. El Paso, Tex., 130,003; 76. Kansas City, Kansas 129,853; 77. Trenton, N. J., 127,894; 78. Mobile, Ala., 126,998; 79. Shreport, La. 125,506; 80. Scranton, Pa., 124,747.

81. Camden, N. J. 124,474; 82. Knoxville, Tenn., 124,117; 83. Tampa, Fla., 124,073; 84. Baton Rouge, La., 123, 954; 85. Cambridge, Mass., 120,700; 86. Savannah, Ga., 119,109 87. Canton, Ohio, 116,312; 88. South Bend, Ind., 115,402; 89. Elizabeth, N. J. 112,675; 90. Berkeley, Cal., 112,125; 91. Fall River, Mass., 112,091; 92. Peoria Ill., 111,475; 93. Wilmington, Del., 109,907; 94. Evansville, Ind., 109,367; 95. New Bedford, Mass., 109,033; 96. Reading, Pa., 108,929; 97. Corpus Christi, Texas. 108,051; 98. Allentown, Pa., 106,254; 99. Montgomery, Ala., 105,715; 100. Phoenix, Ariz., 105,003.

Other cities over 100,000 included Little Rock, Ark., 101,387.

1950 CENSUS—GAINS AND LOSSES BY STATES



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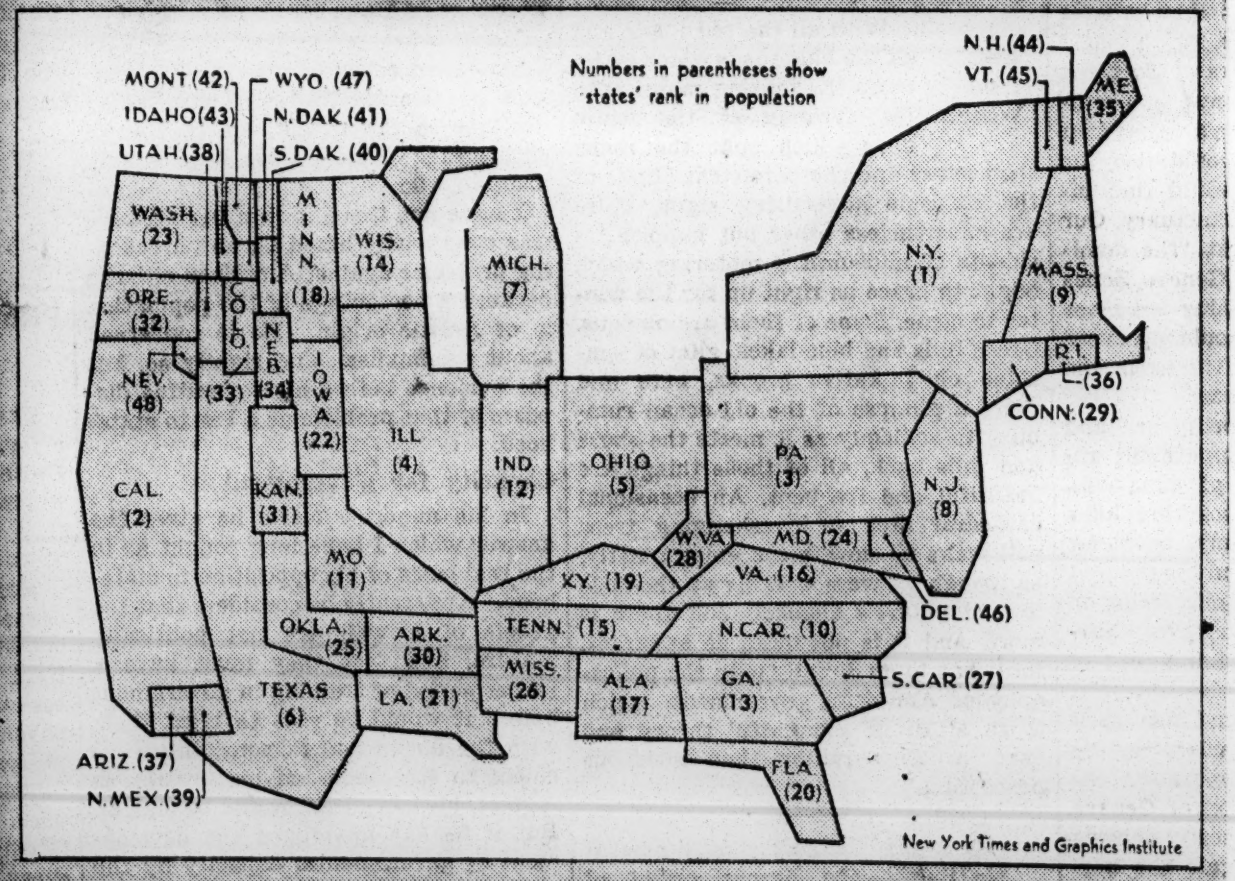
Lines - Sun. 7-30-50 New York Times.

STATES DRAWN ACCORDING TO POPULATION



The maps above are based on population totals released last week by the Census Bureau. The changes in the various states' Congressional representation are based on a 1948 House Committee survey which was substantiated by the figures. Congress must order the shift in representation before the 1952 election.

Population Figures Upped In Southeast

The U. S. Department of Commerce indicated Friday that the population of the southeast has increased well over six per cent in the past 10 years.

The department's regional office in Atlanta added up the census reports from 313 of a total 616 counties in the area, which covers Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Tennessee.

The 1950 population in half the counties of those seven states was 8,111,422. In 1940, they held 7,647,537 persons, or six per cent less.

However, the Commerce department pointed out that the reports do not include the larger cities in region. Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala., Jacksonville, Fla., Miami, Tampa, Fla., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Knoxville, Tenn., were left out and they all are expected to report increases.

Continuation of the migration from rural to urban areas was also reflected in the Commerce Department's tabulations of the 313 counties. While 167 of the counties showed population decreases and only 146 increases, of the 636 cities and towns within them. 498 experienced boosts in the population during the past 10 years.

The census listed 2,751,976 persons in the urban areas, compared with 2,180,787 in 1940.

Census takers found 13 more cities and towns this year than they did in the last enumeration. Six of these new-born urban areas are in Georgia, two in Mississippi and one each in the other five states.

All in all, Mississippi and Alabama both showed population decreases. Mississippi's was 2.8 per cent. and Alabama's 0.17.

CENSUS SHOWS RECORD EXODUS OFF U. S. FARMS

Population of Cities Also Drops—Suburbs Gain

BY PHILIP WARDEN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, June 24—The greatest farm exodus in American history has occurred since the end of the war, preliminary figures reaching the census bureau reveal, official confirmed today. In Iowa there are fewer farmers now than there were in 1900.

At the same time, city dwellers have been heading for the suburbs. Growth of suburban areas in some cases has been phenomenal, census officials said.

As a result, the population of several large cities will be much smaller than expected. Chicago, of course, has been an exception, growthing both in the city proper and in its suburbs.

Move to Vacation Areas

Tillers of the soil, especially in the midwest grain belt, have set forth for the vacationland cities of Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to make their homes, the 1950 census will show, officials said.

Some farmers have moved into nearby towns and cities, but the big movement has been into the vacationland state which have moderate temperatures the year around.

Preliminary figures point to a drop in farm population to 17 per cent of the nation's total. Ten years ago more than 20 per cent of the American people lived on farms. Latest estimates place the farm population at 28 million.

Three Reasons for Shift

Observers credit the rapid acceleration in the off-the-farm movement to three things:

1. New mechanization of farming such as the introduction of the tractor-pulled four-row corn planter, which permits one man to do in a day work which took a crew weeks to accomplish a few years ago.

2. "Good times" which began during the war and left the farmers better off financially than they had been in decades and which provided the capital to finance their change of residence. Subsidies contributed materially to the current farm prosperity, observers reported.

3. The war time pull of high paying factory jobs and other city work.

Students of population trends place the greatest emphasis on mechanization. They report there "just isn't room" on the farms any more for many of the "hands" and migratory workers.

Offsets Natural Increase

In Iowa, where the off-the-farm movement is exceptionally large, the "out migration" is more than enough to offset the natural increase in population by the excess of births over deaths.

The small country towns also have been shrinking, census bureau spokesmen report. But in almost every case where the farm population of a grainbelt county has registered a sharp decline, one or two towns in that county will record a slight gain.

California and New Jersey are two of the states to record the largest gains in population, preliminary reports indicate. New Jersey has drawn most of its population from New York City. Even the Jersey summer resort towns have bulged, vacationers becoming permanent residents. Small industries followed.

In one of the "bedroom" counties of New York City, Fairfield county, Connecticut, the population passed the half million mark. In Nassau, on Long Island, the population increased 63 per cent from 1940 levels.

The agricultural counties of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, and Wyoming have suffered the biggest population losses among the farm states, census figures showed.

Atlanta Ranks Thirty-First In Leading American Cities

WASHINGTON, July 12—(U.P.)—Here is a table showing how the nation's top cities rank on the basis of their 1950 population, in comparison with 1940:

City	1950 Rank	1950 Population	1940 Rank	1940 Population
New York	1	7,841,023	1	7,454,995
Chicago	2	3,631,835	2	3,396,808
Philadelphia	3(x)	(.....)	3	1,931,334
Los Angeles	4	1,954,036	5	1,504,277
Detroit	5	1,837,613	4	1,823,452
Baltimore	6	939,865	7	859,100
Cleveland	7	909,546	6	878,336
St. Louis	8	852,523	8	816,048
Washington	9	792,234	11	663,091
Boston	10	788,552	9	770,816
San Francisco	11	760,439	12	634,536
Pittsburgh	12	673,756	10	671,659
Milwaukee	13	632,938	13	587,472
Buffalo	14	576,506	14	575,901
New Orleans	15	568,407	15	494,537
Minneapolis	16	517,410	16	492,370
Cincinnai	17	499,749	17	453,610
Seattle	18	462,931	22	368,302
Kansas City, Mo.	19	453,290	19	399,178
Newark, N. J.	20	437,833	18	429,760
Dallas	21	432,805	31	294,734
Indianapolis	22	424,683	20	386,972
Denver	23	412,823	24	322,412
Memphis	24	394,025	32	292,942
Houston	25(x)	(.....)	21	384,514
Oakland, Cal.	26	378,322	29	302,163
Columbus, Ohio	27	373,821	26	306,087
Louisville	28	371,859	25	319,077
Portland, Ore.	29	371,009	27	305,394
Rochester, N. Y.	30	331,292	23	324,975
Atlanta	31	326,962	28	302,288
San Diego, Cal.	32	321,485	43	203,341
St. Paul, Minn.	33	310,155	33	287,736
Toledo, Ohio	34	301,372	34	282,349
Jersey City, N. J.	35	300,447	30	301,173
Birmingham, Ala.	36	298,747	35	267,583
Fort Worth, Texas	37	277,049	46	177,662
Akron, Ohio	38	273,189	38	244,791
Providence, R. I.	39	254,027	37	253,504
San Antonio, Texas	40(x)	(.....)	36	253,854

(x)—1950 figures not yet available: included on basis of 1940 population.

POPULATION RISE PROVIDES MORE FOR WAR JOBS

New York, Sept. 30 [Special]—The United States is in a better position than ever before to expand its productivity for national defense because of a 9 million gain since 1940 in population at ages 25 to 64, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company announced today.

More Women Available

The increase at these ages, given as the main source of industrial and agricultural man power, has been greater for women than men, and as a result, in the event of a protracted emergency, it is considered likely women will enter the labor force in greater numbers than during World War II, the announcement said.

The over-all increase of more than 19 million in population for the 10 years, the statisticians reported, was not shared equally by all age groups. The largest increases are at the young and at the more advanced ages.

Birth Rates Soar

Because of soaring birth rates during the war and immediate post-war years, the population under age 5 increased by one-half, and at ages 5 to 9 by one-fourth, it was said.

Source data employed by the statisticians in their computations were from census bureau reports.

CENSUS REPORTS STATE POPULATION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP)—Following are the preliminary state population totals announced by the Census Bureau Saturday. The figures do not include 700,000 persons not yet allocated by states:

	10-Year Pct. Inc.	1950	1940
Alabama	7.7	3,052,395	2,832,961
Arizona	48.7	742,364	499,261
Arkansas	—2	1,900,246	1,949,387
Califronia	51.6	10,472,348	6,907,387
Colorado	17.1	1,315,206	1,123,296
Connecticut	16.7	1,994,818	1,709,242
Delaware	18.8	316,709	266,505
District of Columbia	19.5	792,234	663,091
Florida	44.1	2,734,086	1,897,414
Georgia	9.4	3,418,120	3,123,723
Idaho	11.7	586,037	524,873
Illinois	10.1	8,696,490	7,897,241
Indiana	14.3	3,917,904	3,427,796
Iowa	2.8	2,609,748	2,538,268
Kansas	5.4	1,898,519	1,801,028
Kentucky	3.0	2,931,588	2,845,627
Louisiana	12.9	2,669,043	2,363,880
Maine	7.1	907,205	847,226
Maryland	27.5	2,322,657	1,821,244
Massachusetts	9.2	4,711,753	4,316,721
Michigan	20.5	6,334,172	5,256,106
Minnesota	6.3	2,967,210	2,792,300
Mississippi	—1	2,171,806	2,183,796
Missouri	3.7	3,924,220	3,784,665
Montana	5.0	587,196	559,456
Nebraska	—.5	1,308,394	1,315,834
Nevada	43.7	158,378	110,247
New Hampshire	7.8	529,681	491,524
New Jersey	15.9	4,821,880	4,160,165
New Mexico	27.8	677,099	531,818
New York	9.4	14,743,210	13,479,142
North Carolina	13.0	4,034,858	3,571,623
North Dakota	—4	616,185	641,935
Ohio	14.4	7,901,791	6,907,612
Oklahoma	—.3	2,230,253	2,336,434
Oregon	38.6	1,510,148	1,089,684
Pennsylvania	5.4	10,435,965	9,900,180
Rhode Island	10.2	786,324	713,346
South Carolina	10.9	2,107,813	1,399,804
South Dakota	1.1	650,025	642,961
Tennessee	12.5	3,280,575	2,915,841
Texas	19.7	7,677,060	6,414,824
Utah	24.8	686,842	550,310
Vermont	4.6	375,786	359,231
Virginia	21.3	3,247,781	2,677,773
Washington	36.0	2,361,261	1,736,191
West Virginia	5.1	1,998,536	1,901,974
Wisconsin	8.9	3,417,372	3,137,587
Wyoming	15.1	288,707	250,742

(Note: The percentage of decrease shown in the above table for the states of Arkansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oklahoma is approximate.)

Four-Fifths of U. S. Population In Coast States

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP)—The Census Bureau released these "factual odds and ends" of the 1950 population count today:

Four-fifths of the nation's population resides in the 28 states bordering on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coastlines and on the Great Lakes.

More than one-third of the total U. S. population lives in the eight states bordering on the Great Lakes. The combined population of these states is 58,414,114.

More than 10 per cent of the nation's population is concentrated within the city limits of the country's five cities of over a million population—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Detroit. About one person in six lives in cities of over 500,000 population.

The combined population of the 17 states listed in the first United States census in 1790 was 3,929,214. Their combined population in 1950 was 60,966,923. It is to be noted, of course, that the present area of some of these states is much smaller than 160 years ago, new states having been created from portions of their early territorial extent.

The first United States census in 1790 listed virginia as the most populous with 747,610 inhabitants. In 1950. Virginia ranked sixteenth with a population of 3,247,781. New York ranked fourth among the states in 1790 with 340,120 inhabitants but attained first rank in 1820 and has held the No. 1 position for 130 years.

From Increased Health Benefits

Population of Negroes Might Soar Beyond Fifteen-Million Mark

(From Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The census has been completed and statisticians are busily engaged these days sorting out significant facts about Negroes. 1940.

Having the nation's highest birthrate, and, at long last, receiving some of the benefits accruing from improved economics, hospitalization and sanitation, the Negro population seems certain to once more become the "10 per cent minority" which is ceased being in enumerating of 1920, 1930 and 1940.

Forty years ago, the American Negro constituted 10.7 per cent of the National population and in the opinion of Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, minority expert of the U. S. Bureau of Census, it is possible that colored Americans once more might attain at least a 10 per cent figure, when the final compilation of the 1950 census is released.

SHIFT IS TO CITY

According to Dr. Houchins, there have been two great movements in the colored American world since the 1940 census. There has been a substantial shift from Dixie farms to the cities, in the South and, on the other hand, there has been an increase of 2,040,000 Negro residents in the North and Western areas.

Dr. Houchins claims the U. S. census samplings are more dependable than the chamber of commerce variety and claims an increase of 59.2 in minority population has occurred outside the South.

"The South contained 77.4 per cent of the Negro population in 1940, but the figure has been reduced to 63.5, as of now, "said Dr. Houchins. In 1947, for example, the U. S. Census approximation claimed Negroes constituted 9.9 per cent of the national population.

Year	U. S. Pop.
1880	50,155,783
1890	62,947,714
1900	75,994,575
1910	91,972,266
1920	105,710,620
1930	122,775,046
1940	131,669,275
1950	155,000,000

If the estimate of the U. S. Census experts wear well, and the American Negro is found to constitute 9.9 per cent of the 1950 population, as predicted, then the 1950 Negro population total will be about 14,900,000 persons. This would represent a gain of 2,135,000 Negroes since

GAIN IN NEW YORK

An axample of Negroes swarming to the bigger cities is seen in the situation affecting New York City. In 1940, New York had an overall count of 7,454,995 persons, of whom 458,444 were colored. The 1950 count reveals 7,898,467 residents, with an expected 500,000 plus colored ones.

Washington, D. C., had a population of 663,091, of which 187,266 were colored, in 1940, but the new figures will indicate 792,000 residents — over 200,000 being colored— in 1950.

After losing ground during the second, third and fourth decades of this century, the colored American is again moving upward in relative population totals, as the figures here reveal:

Negro Pop.	Of Pop.
6,580,793	13.1
7,488,676	11.9
8,833,994	11.6
9,828,294	10.7
10,214,551	9.9
11,891,143	9.7
12,865,518	9.8

150,500,000 in Continental U.S., Rise of 19,000,000 in 10 Years

Herald Tribune
Sun. 7-23-50

New York First With 14,743,210, May Lose Three House Seats; California Second, Gains Eight

New York Times

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The total population of continental United States was 150,500,000 on April 1 of this year, preliminary 1950 figures released tonight by the Census Bureau showed. This is a rounded total, not taking into account about 700,000 persons who were traveling during the enumeration, nor does it include about 400,000 persons serving overseas in the armed forces.

The preliminary 1950 total is almost 19,000,000 larger than the 1940 census total, and represents the greatest numerical gain for any decade in American history. The nation's population has doubled in the last half century from the 1900 total of 75,995,575.

New York retained its rank as the most populous state of the Union, with 14,743,210 inhabitants. California moved from fifth place in 1940 to second place in 1950, with 10,472,348, passing Pennsylvania with 10,436,965, Illinois with 8,696,490, and Ohio with 7,901,791. Texas, largest state geographically, retained its rank as sixth in population with 7,677,060.

However, New York State stands to lose three of its forty-five Congressmen on the basis of the preliminary figures, according to Dr. A. Ross Eckler, deputy director of the census, who based his opinion on a 1948 study made by the House Civil Service Committee, which the census figures confirm in the main. He said, however, that changes of one seat either way from the 1948 estimates are possible.

California, which now has twenty-three House members, stands to gain eight seats on the basis of the figures. Other prospective changes are losses of one seat each by Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Pennsylvania stands to lose two seats. States gaining one seat each would be Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, Texas and Washington.

Some highlights of the census were these:

Manhattan Island, with an area of twenty-two square miles and a population of 1,938,551, has a 1950 population density of 88,116 persons a square mile and probably is the most densly populated area of like size in the world.

Long Island, with an area of 1,401 square miles and a population of 5,204,659, has a population density of 3,175 persons a square mile. The island's population is greater than that of any state except New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Texas and Michigan.

Despite its population growth to 792,234 in 1950, Washington ranks behind several American capital cities in size, including Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City and Santiago.

Armstrong County, S. D., despite a 24 per cent population increase, kept its place at the foot of the county rankings with fifty-two inhabitants in 1950, compared with forty-two in 1940.

Four-fifths of the nation's population resides in the twenty-eight states bordering on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coastlines and on the Great Lakes.

More than one-third of the population lives in the eight states bordering on the Great Lakes. The combined population of these states is 58,414,114.

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*Mississippi	—1	2,171,806	2,183,79[illegible]
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So. Dakota	1.1	650,025	642,961
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Vermont..	4.6	375,786	359,231
Virginia...	21.3	3,247,781	2,677,773
Wash'gton	36.0	2,361,261	1,736,191
W. Virginia	5.1	1,998,536	1,901,974
Wisconsin..	8.9	3,417,372	3,137,587
Wyoming.	15.1	288,707	250,742

*Percentage of decrease for Arkansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oklahoma is approximate.

California's growth between 1940 and 1950 equaled one-fifth of the gain for the entire country. A century ago, the state's total in the 1850 census was 92,579. A large part of this population had newly arrived because of the gold rush.

New York ranked fourth among the states in 1790, the year of the first census, with 340,120, but attained first rank in 1820 and has held the No. 1 position since.

The state with the greatest density of population is Rhode Island, with 743 persons a square mile in 1950, compared with 674 in 1940. At the other end of the scale is Nevada with 1.4 persons a square mile in 1950, compared with 1.0 a square mile in 1940.

There were not many surprises in the preliminary total population figures, Dr. Eckler said, for the Census Bureau's estimates have been exceptionally close both as to total and in state breakdowns.

The combined population gain of the three Pacific Coast states, California, Oregon, and Washington, amounted to 4.6 million and represents one-fourth of the nation's entire increase in an area with less than 10 per cent of the country's total population. The most rapidly growing single state was California, which had a population increase of 51.6 per cent. Other states with increases of more than one-third were Arizona with a gain of 48.7 per cent, Florida with 44.1 per cent, Nevada with 43.7 per cent, Oregon with 38.6 per cent, and Washington with 36.0 per cent. The leading states in numerical growth of population were California with a gain of 3,565,000, New York with 1,264,000, Texas with 1,262,000 and Michigan with 1,078,000. New York gained 9.4 per cent Connecticut 16.7 per cent and New Jersey 15.9 per cent.

Five states appear to have experienced population losses between 1940 and 19450, according to the preliminary figures. These were Arkansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oklahoma.

The large national increase in population during the decade resulted largely from an increase in the birth rate, chiefly owing to the great number of war-time marriages, and the decline in the death rate which has brought longer life span. Immigration was only a minor factor in the increase.

Regional movements of the population during the decade reflected the effect of World War II, economic prosperity, migration of workers to industrial centers and technological development in the great agriculture areas where mechanization has released farm population for jobs in the industrial areas.

The Census Bureau also made public the preliminary population totals for each state and the District of Columbia. The bureau pointed out that the sum of preliminary totals for the states does not equal the Continental United States total because the individual state figures do not yet include the 700,000 persons still to be distributed among the states. The final population total for any state may differ from the preliminary count because of the allocation to the state of residents who were enumerated elsewhere and of crews of vessels docked at ports in the state, and because of other revisions.

U.S. POPULATION TOPS 150 MILLION

Final Official Figure Is 14.5 Per Cent Gain

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Nov. 2—The 1950 population of the United States was set officially and finally at 150,697,361 by the census bureau Thursday.

It was a stride forward of 19,028,086, the greatest gain ever recorded in the national census taken every ten years.

This was an increase of 14.5 per cent.

The official sum-up disclosed that one-third of all the states will gain or lose one or more congressmen in the apportionment of the 435 members beginning with the 1952 election. The seats are split up among the states according to a formula based on population, with each state entitled to at least one.

Seven States Gain

Seven states will gain in House representation and nine will lose, as follows:

Gains — California 7 seats, Florida 2, Maryland 1, Michigan 1, Texas 1, Virginia 1, Washington 1.

Losses—Pennsylvania 3, Missouri 2, New York 2, Oklahoma 2, Arkansas 1, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 1, Tennessee 1.

The census bureau figures out the new division of representation.

Roughly, the number of House members elected in 1952 would average out three to about a million Americans. The census has no effect on the number of senators, which is fixed at two for each state.

Unless Congress should unexpectedly change the present law, it won't have to turn a hand for the new apportionment of House members to come about.

Within seven days after the 82nd Congress convenes in January, President Truman will transmit the census report containing new apportionment. Within another 15 days, this information is passed on to the states by congressional officials.

Own Realignment

The states take care of their own realignment of congressional districts, if any.

Congress, which has the power of increasing the size of the House, could do so if it gives statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, as it is considering.

Pending bills provide for two House members for Hawaii and one for Alaska.

The final census figures were 177,361 higher than a preliminary census count announced July 22. There were a number of important changes in state totals. These resulted principally from allotting to the states the numbers of transients and merchant marine crews who were enumerated while away from home.

The upshot of these changes from the preliminary picture was a shift in the indicated state-by-state House membership for the 1952 election.

The preliminary calculations had indicated that gains would be eight for California, and one each for Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, Texas and Washington, and that losses would be three for New York, two for Pennsylvania, and one each for Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri.

North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Four states lost in population, Oklahoma, Arkansas, North Dakota and Mississippi.

California, with 10,586,223, stepped into second place ahead of Pennsylvania. New York remained the largest state with 14,830,192.

Pennsylvania was close behind California with 10,498,012.

A number of states were placed in the position of losing House membership while gaining in population. In no case was the percentage gain as much as the national average of 14.5. Other mathematical factors entered in, resulting from the complicated formula required in making the appointment.

1950 Census Figures Show Population Of 104 American Cities

Post-Herald

WASHINGTON, July 13—(U.P.)—Here is a table showing how the nation's cities rank on the basis of their 1950 population, in comparison with 1940:

City	1950 Rank	1950 Pop.	1940 Rank	1940 Pop.
New York	1	7,841,610	1	7,454,995
Chicago	2	3,631,835	2	3,396,808
Philadelphia	3x	(. . . .)	3	1,931,334
Los Angeles	4	1,954,036	5	1,504,277
Detroit	5	1,837,613	4	1,623,452
Baltimore	6	939,865	7	859,100
Cleveland	7	909,546	6	878,336
St. Louis	8	852,523	8	816,048
Washington	9	792,234	11	663,091
Boston	10	788,552	9	770,816
San Francisco	11	760,439	12	634,536
Pittsburgh	12	673,756	10	671,659
Milwaukee	13	632,938	13	587,472
Buffalo	14	576,506	14	575,901
New Orleans	15	568,407	15	494,537
Minneapolis	16	517,410	16	492,370
Cincinnati	17	499,749	17	453,610
Seattle	18	462,931	22	368,302
Kansas City, Mo.	19	453,290	19	399,178
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Denver	23	412,823	24	322,412
Memphis	24	394,025	32	292,942
Houston	25x	(. . . .)	21	384,514
Oakland, Cal.	26	378,322	29	302,163
Columbus, O.	27	373,821	26	306,087
Louisville	28	371,859	25	319,077
Portland, Ore.	29	371,009	27	305,394
Rochester, N. Y.	30	331,292	23	324,975
Atlanta	31	326,962	28	302,288
San Diego, Cal.	32	321,485	43	203,341
St. Paul, Minn.	33	310,155	33	287,736
Toledo, O.	34	301,372	34	282,349
Jersey City, N. J.	35	300,447	30	301,173
B'ham, Ala.	36	298,747	35	267,583
Ft. Worth, Tex.	37	277,049	46	177,662
Akron, O.	38	273,189	38	244,791
Providence, R. I.	39	254,027	37	253,504
San Antonio, Texas	40x	(. . . . .)	36	253,854
Omaha, Neb.	41	247,397	39	223,844
Miami, Fla.	42	274,262	48	172,172
Long Beach, California	43	243,921	53	164,271
Dayton, O.	44	243,108	40	210,718
Oklahoma City	45	242,450	42	204,424
Richmond, Va.	46	229,897	45	193,042
Syracuse, N.Y.	47	220,067	41	205,967
Worcester, Mass.	48	201,875	44	193,694
Jacksonville, Fla.	49	198,990	47	173,065
Norfolk, Va.	50	182,377	60	144,332
Salt Lake City	51	181,902	57	149,934
Tulsa, Okla.	52	180,586	62	142,157
Des Moines, Iowa	53	176,954	55	159,819
Hartford, Conn.	54	176,628	51	166,267
Grand Rapids, Mich.	55	175,647	52	164,292
Nashville, Tenn.	56	173,359	50	167,402
Youngstown, Ohio	57	167,643	49	167,720
New Haven, Conn.	58	164,206	54	160,605
Springfield, Mass.	59	162,601	56	149,554
Flint, Mich.	60	162,198	56	151,543
Spokane, Wash.	61	160,473	68	122,001
Bridgeport, Conn.	62	158,678	59	147,121
Yonkers N. Y.	63	152,533	61	142,598
Tacoma, Wash.	64	142,975	82	109,408
Paterson, N. J.	65	139,423	64	139,656
Albany, N. Y.	66	134,382	65	130,577
Sacramento, Cal.	67	134,313	85	105,958
Charlotte, N.C.	68	133,212	91	100,899
Fort Wayne, Ind.	69	132,831	70	118,410
Gary, Ind.	70	132,461	76	111,719
Austin, Tex.	71	131,964	—	87,930
Chattanooga, Tenn.	72	130,333	66	128,163
Erie, Pa.	73	130,125	72	116,955
El Paso, Tex.	74	130,003	—	96,810
Kansas City, Kan.	75	129,853	69	121,458
Trenton, N. J.	76	127,894	67	124,697
Mobile, Ala.	77	126,998	—	78,720
Scranton, Pa.	78	124,747	63	140,404
Camden, N. J.	79	124,474	71	117,536
Knoxville, Tenn.	80	124,117	77	111,580
Tampa, Fla.	81	124,073	84	108,391
Baton, Rouge, La.	82	123,954	—	34,719
Cambridge, Mass.	83	120,700	78	110,879
Savannah, Ga.	84	119,109	—	95,996
Canton, O.	85	116,312	83	108,401
South Bend, Ind.	86	115,402	89	101,268
Wichita, Kan.	87x	(. . . . . .)	74	114,966
Elizabeth, N.J.	88	112,675	81	109,912
Berkeley, Cal.	89	112,125	—	85,547
Fall River, Mass.	90	112,091	73	115,428
Peoria, Ill.	91	111,475	86	105,087
Wilmington, Del.	92	109,907	75	112,504
New Bedford, Mass.	93	109,033	80	110,341
Reading, Pa.	94	108,929	79	110,568
Corpus Christi, Tex.	95	108,051	—	57,301
Allentown, Pa.	96	106,254	—	96,904
Montgomery, Ala.	97	105,713	—	78,084
Phoenix, Ariz.	98	105,003	—	65,414
Waterbury, Conn.	99	104,209	—	99,314
Duluth, Minn.	100	104,060	90	101,065
Pasadena, Cal.	101	103,971	—	81,864
Somerville, Mass.	102	102,254	87	102,177
Utica, N. Y.	103	101,479	92	100,518
Little Rock, Ark.	104	101,387	—	88,039

x—1950 figures not yet available: included on basis of 1940 population.

Population Up 9.2% in State To 14,742,564

Herald-Tribune

Gain Ratio Almost Doubles City's; Nassau County Leads With 63% Rise

Fri, 7-14-50

New York State gained 1,263,422 in population in the last ten years for a 1950 total of 14,742,564, according to preliminary figures made public yesterday by the area office of the Bureau of Census.

New York, N.Y.

Of the sixty-two counties, only Clinton, Hamilton and Lewis lost population, and the over-all increase for the state was 9.2 per cent over the 1940 count of 13,479,142. Nassau County's 1950 count of 665,746 was a gain of 63 per cent, the largest in the state.

Tompkins County added only 16,846 persons, but that was an increase of 39.78 per cent, the largest in upstate New York.

The ten-year increase for the state as a whole was nearly double New York City's percentage rate of 5.1 per cent. The preliminary 1950 figure for the five counties in the city was 7,841,023.

The 1950 tabulation for the sixty-two counties follows:

	1950	1940	Rise over '40 No.	%
Manhattan ...	1,938,551	1,889,924	48,627	2.6
Brooklyn	2,720,238	2,698,285	21,953	.8
Bronx	1,444,903	1,394,711	50,192	3.5
Queens	1,546,316	1,297,634	248,682	19.1
Richmond	191,015	174,441	16,574	9.5
Nassau	665,746	406,748	258,998	63.0
Suffolk	272,359	197,355	75,004	38.0
Westchester ..	623,057	573,558	49,499	8.6
Rockland	89,109	74,261	14,848	20.0
Albany	238,211	221,315	16,896	7.6
Allegany	43,636	39,681	3,955	9.9
Broome	184,364	165,749	18,615	8.9
Cattaraugus ..	77,605	72,652	4,953	6.8
Cayuga	70,008	65,508	4,500	6.8
Chautauqua ..	133,457	123,580	9,877	9.9
Chemung	86,797	73,718	13,079	17.7
Chenango	39,196	36,454	2,742	13.2
Clinton	53,583	54,006	*	
Columbia	43,262	41,464	1,798	4.3
Cortland	37,073	33,668	3,405	10.11
Delaware	44,182	40,989	3,193	7.78
Dutchess	136,820	120,542	16,278	13.5
Erie	891,709	798,377	93,332	11.69
Essex	34,973	34,178	795	2.32
Franklin	44,834	44,286	548	1.23
Fulton	51,061	48,597	2,464	5.07
Genesee	47,622	44,481	3,141	7.06
Greene	28,599	27,926	673	2.4
Hamilton	4,051	4,188	†	
Herkimer	61,184	59,527	1,657	2.78
Jefferson	85,272	84,003	1,269	1.51
Lewis	22,447	22,815	‡	
Livingston ...	40,182	38,510	1,672	4.34
Madison	46,316	39,598	6,718	16.96
Monroe	484,917	438,230	46,687	10.65
Montgomery ..	59,605	59,142	463	7.82
Niagara	189,986	160,110	29,876	18.65
Oneida	222,021	203,636	18,385	9.02
Onondaga	340,875	295,108	45,767	15.50
Ontario	59,922	55,307	4,615	8.34
Orange	150,538	140,113	10,425	7.44
Orleans	29,836	27,760	2,076	7.47
Oswego	76,974	71,275	5,699	7.99
Otsego	50,991	46,083	4,909	10.65
Putnam	19,334	16,555	2,779	16.78
Rensselaer ...	131,666	121,834	9,832	8.06
St. Lawrence..	97,724	91,098	6,626	7.27
Saratoga	74,964	65,606	9,358	14.26
Schenectady ..	142,618	122,494	20,124	16.42
Schoharie	22,830	20,812	2,018	9.5
Schuyler	14,092	12,979	1,113	8.57
Seneca	29,211	25,732	3,479	13.52
Steuben	91,424	84,927	6,497	7.65
Sullvian	40,064	37,901	2,163	7.0
Tioga	30,087	27,072	3,015	11.13
Tompkins	59,186	42,340	16,846	39.78
Ulster	92,661	87,017	5,644	6.4
Warren	39,003	36,035	2,998	8.31
Washington ..	47,064	46,726	338	.07
Wayne	56,879	52,747	4,132	7.83
Wyoming	32,758	31,394	1,364	4.34
Yates	17,596	16,381	1,215	7.41

*Decrease of 423, or .07%.
†Decrease of 137, or 3.27%.
‡Decrease of 368, or 16.39%.

Alaska Total Soars 75%

SEATTLE, July 13 (AP).—Alaska's population jumped 75 per cent in eleven years and one city—Anchorage—showed a gain of 219 per cent, the Bureau of Census announced today. The territory's population is 127,117, compared with 72,524 in 1939.

Gene H. Harris, area supervisor for the census, said Anchorage had 3,495 people in 1939 and now has become the largest city in the territory with 11,060. The last Alaskan census was dated Oct. 1, 1939. Juneau, the capital and previous population leader, increased but slightly—from 5,729 to 5,820 in eleven years.

FARM AREAS MAY LOSE ON CENSUS

Times-Picayune

(The Times-Picayune Washington Bureau)

Washington, July 18 — A census bureau spokesman said Friday that several agricultural states will show population declines during the past 10 years when final census figures are completed.

Wed. 7-19-50

While the preliminary census figures are subject to correction, he said it is apparent that population declines will be recorded in Oklahoma Mississippi, Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota. Iowa figures are not complete, but he said if any gain is recorded it will be little.

New Orleans

The census bureau spokesman said that the census will show that some 25 million people live in a narrow 300-mile long eastern seaboard belt from Washington, D. C. to southern Connecticut. Also he says the record will show that some 6 million people are now living in eight southern California counties.

U.S. Census Reported at 150,520,000

Morning News

Dallas, Texas

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The Census Bureau Saturday estimated the 1950 population of the United States at 150,520,000 men, women and children.

This is almost 19,000,000 higher than the 1940 total of 131,699,275.

At the same time, the bureau announced preliminary totals for all of the states and the District of Columbia.

The figures, when carefully checked and revised where necessary, will be used by Congress to help determine how many Representatives each state will be entitled to in the House.

They called attention to estimates made in 1948 by the House post office committee which shows California gaining eight seats and New York and Pennsylvania losing three seats and two seats respectively. They said these figures likely will not be off by more than one.

Other changes indicated by the 1948 House estimate:

Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, all likely to lose one seat.

Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, Texas and Washington likely to gain one.

The figures announced Saturday were just preliminary totals. The final figure will be reached by the Census Bureau some time before Dec. 1.

California gained 3,565,000 persons in the 10-year period, for an increase of 51.6 per cent over its 1940 population of 6,907,387. While New York ranked second in number of persons gained—1,264,000—its percentage increase was relatively slight: 9.4 per cent.

The surge in California's population brought it from fifth place among the states in 1940 to second place this year, with 10,472,348 persons compared with third-place Pennsylvania's 10,435,965.

In all, just five states showed decreases in population. The losers were Arkansas, which slipped two per cent from 1940 to a 1,900,246 total; Mississippi, down one per cent to 2,171,806; Nebraska, minus .5 per cent to 1,308,394; North Dakota, down four per cent to 616,185, and Oklahoma, which dropped .3 per cent to 2,230,253.

Population of Negroes Might Soar Beyond Fifteen-Million Mark

(From Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The census has been completed and statisticians are busily engaged these days sorting out significant facts about Negroes.

Having the nation's highest birthrate, and, at long last, receiving some of the benefits accruing from improved economics, hospitalization and sanitation, the Negro population seems certain to once more become the "10 per cent minority" which is ceased being in enumerating of 1920, 1930 and 1940.

Forty years ago, the American Negro constituted 10.7 per cent of the National population and in the opinion of Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, minority expert of the U. S. Bureau of Census, it is possible that colored Americans once more might attain at least a 10 per cent figure, when the final compilation of the 1950 census is released.

SHIFT IS TO CITY

According to Dr. Houchins, there have been two great movements in the colored American world since the 1940 census. There has been a substantial shift from Dixie farms to the cities, in the South and, on the other hand, there has been an increase of 2,040,000 Negro residents in the North and Western areas.

Dr. Houchins claims the U. S. census samplings are more dependable than the chamber of commerce variety, and claims an increase of 59.2 in minority population has occurred outside the South.

Year	U. S. Pop.
1880	50,155,783
1890	62,947,714
1900	75,994,575
1910	91,972,266
1920	105,710,620
1930	122,775,046
1940	131,669,275
1950	155,000,000

If the estimate of the U. S. Census experts wear well, and the American Negro is found to constitute 9.9 per cent of the 1950 population, as predicted, then the 1950 Negro population total will be about 14,900,000 persons. This would represent a gain of 2,135,000 Negroes since 1940.

One thing is evident; if the Negro has increased at the rates predicted, then the most outstanding upsurge in many years is at hand. It will mean that the Negro population has increased by 20 per cent, as against a 15 per cent population increase for the nation.

"The South contained 77.4 per cent of the Negro population in 1940, but the figure has been reduced to 63% as of now," said Dr. Houchins. In 1947, for example, the U. S. Census approximation claimed Negroes constituted 9.9 per cent of the national population.

GAIN IN NEW YORK

An example of Negroes swarming to the bigger cities is seen in the situation affecting New York City. In 1940, New York had an overall count of 7,454,995 persons, of whom 458,444 were colored. The 1950 count reveals 7,898,467 residents, with an expected 500,000 plus colored ones.

Washington, D. C., had a population of 663,091, of which 187,266 were colored, in 1940, but the new figures will indicate 792,000 residents — over 200,000 being colored— in 1950.

After losing ground during the second, third and fourth decades of this century, the colored American is again moving upward in relative population totals, as the figures here reveal:

Negro Pop.	Of Pop.
6,580,793	13.1
7,488,676	11.9
8,833,994	11.6
9,828,294	10.7
10,214,551	9.9
11,891,143	9.7
12,865,518	9.8

U. S. CENSUS 150,520,198, 19,000,000 ABOVE 1940

California Apparently Second to N. Y.; Georgia Due to Lose a House Seat

By WALTER WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Census Bureau Saturday tentatively placed the population of continental United States at 150,520,198 men, women and children, about 19,000,000 more than the total for 1940.

Releasing its first preliminary official figures based on the nose-counting of the past spring, the Census Bureau said that the population gain in the past 10 years has exceeded that for any decade in the history of the country.

The bureau also released tentative figures for all the states and the District of Columbia. Confirming suspicions and earlier reports, California moved from fifth place in order of population to second to New York, edging out Pennsylvania by 36,383 persons.

New York state remained in first place with a population of 14,743,210, an increase of about 9.4 per cent over its 1940 figure of 13,479,142.

In spite of the substantial rise in national population, pushing the total over the 150,000,000 mark for the first time, several states are likely to lose representation in Congress as a result of shifting centers of population.

A congressional survey in 1948 showed that a total of 28 congressional seats would be shifted, with 14 gained and 14 lost.

On the basis of a new allotment of 344,000 persons for each representative, New York was shown in the congressional survey to face a loss of three seats, in contrast to California's gain of five.

The census figures made public Saturday, according to the census bureau deputy director, A. Ross Eckler, largely substantiates the 1948 congressional estimates.

"But," said Eckler, "a good many people are going to be on the anxious seat for a while longer before they know whether their state has lost or gained a congressman."

Congress would have to order the shift in representation some time next year, in time for the presidential election of 1952.

One of the factors that make such a decision impossible at this time is the estimated 700,000 persons counted in the last census whose home states are not yet definitely known. These are largely transients, counted in hotels, and members of the Merchant Marine, the Census Bureau report said.

The total figure of 150,520,198 was arrived at by adding the estimated 700,000 to the enumerated 149,820,198 of the 48 states and the District of Columbia.

Eckler said that the distribution of the 700,000 back to their respective home states might conceivably push Pennsylvania back up to second place, ahead of California.

In addition to the possible gain of five congressional seats by California, and the loss of three by New York, Pennsylvania would lose two, and Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee would lose one each.

Waller White

U. S. Census Reveals Population Shifts Which Will Affect Power Of Negro Vote

SOME extraordinary and important shifts in political power which will materially affect the influence of independent minority blocs, especially the Negro, are about to take place as a result of the 1950 census. Five states — Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and North Dakota — have lost population during the past decade and as a result will lose seats in the House of Representatives. Seven Middle Western and Eastern states — Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Connecticut — have gained in population more than the national percentage of 14.3%. This is also true of three Southern states — Virginia, Florida and Texas — in which the Negro vote has increased tremendously since the United States Supreme Court's decision of 1944 in the Texas "White Democratic Primary" and the subsequent rulings by Judge J. Waties Waring in South Carolina.

The greatest gains have been on the West Coast, in part due to migration of Negroes. California leads the entire nation with a population increase of 51.6% closely followed by Arizona with 48.7%, Nevada with 43.7%, Oregon with 38.6%, Washington with 36.0% and New Mexico with 27.3%. As a result of these growths of population California will have eight more seats in the House of Representatives and one additional seat to Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, Texas and Florida. New York on the other hand will lose three House seats, Pennsylvania two and one each in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois.

Until authorative figures on population changes establish how many Negroes have moved from one state to another, it is impossible to tell what the new status of the Negro vote will be. But it is known that the mobility of Negroes during and following World War II followed somewhat the same pattern which was true during and immediately after World War I. Many white southerners, attracted by wartime wages, moved north but returned south after the war was over. Most Negroes who shook the dust of the South from their feet did not go back to acquire a new coating. It is, therefore, probable that the Negro's political importance will be enhanced by the greater political strength of states in the Middle West, East and on the West Coast.

However, that strength is nowhere near what it can be or should be due to the fact that too many Negroes talk incessantly and feverishly about voting but fail to do the necessary job of registering and voting. Frank Graham, for example, in North Carolina could and would have been re-elected instead of defeated by a Negro-baiter like Willis Smith if the boast of one hundred thousand registered Negroes had not proved to be an exaggeration. The actual figures of registered Negro voters in North Carolina, as far as can be estimated, was only around seventy-five thousand. If North Carolina learns a lesson and really achieves a registration of two hundred fifty thousand Negroes and other states follow suit, the population shifts may mean a material political advance to the Negro and to American democracy generally.

Migration Costs State 500,000 Population

Represents Monetary Loss Of $2,500,000,000

By WILLIAM M. BATES
United Press Staff Correspondent

Nearly 500,000 native-born Georgians, most of them young people and Negroes, have migrated from the State since 1930, State and Federal figures show today.

This erosion of Georgia's invaluable human resources will cost the State 500,000 people in the Federal census now under way. It represents a monetary loss to the State of around $2,500,000,000.

According to population estimates of the State Health Department, Georgia had 3,225,000 people last July. But if the flow of its sons and daughters to other States since the year 1930 had been dammed, the population would have been around 3,703,830.

The 3,225,000 estimate, which is higher than Federal census estimates, is an increase of only 316,494 over the 1930 census of 2,908,506.

Yet in this 19-year period, records of the Health Department show a "natural increase"—the number of births over deaths—of 795,324. During the period, there were 1,428,799 births and 633,475 deaths recorded in Georgia.

William E. Uzzell, Chief Statistician of the Health Department, said the only way to account for the difference in the natural increase of 795,324 and an increase of only 316,494 in the population is through migration.

He said almost 478,830 Georgians left their native State between 1930 and 1949, most of them going to Northern and Western States.

"Migration from the State since 1930 has more than cancelled all immigration to Georgia," Uzzell said.

"This migration has been going on consistently since 1930, but it was accelerated during the war years. Because of the war, many people left the State for defense jobs and for the armed service and many never returned."

He said one tragic factor in the migration of Georgians is the high percentage that are young people in the "productive 20-to-40 age group." As a result, Georgia is above the national average in the number of aged and children, but below in the "productive" group.

Uzzell places the migration monetary loss to Georgia at a whopping $2,500,000,000. The national average cost of rearing, feeding, clothing, educating and otherwise caring for a child from birth to the age of 18 is $10,000 he said.

If just half the national average was spent on the 500,000 Georgians who moved away the loss to the State would be enormous. This cost of rearing a child includes both private and public funds.

Uzzell said the migration from the State is much greater among Negroes than whites. He said Georgia now has only about 10,000 more Negroes than in 1930. Yet the "natural increase" is about 340,000.

All of Georgia's 159 counties, of course, have not lost population. Some, mostly in the urban and industrial counties, have grown by leaps and bounds.

Some counties showing heavy losses between 1930 and 1949 are Banks, 3,503; Burke, 5,874; Lincoln, 2,674; Quitman, 710; Madison, 3,321; Baldwin, 5,078; Bulloch, 2,909; Calhoun, 1,176; Chattahoochee (Ft. Benning), 7,094; Clinch, 2,115; Dodge, 4,699, and Emanuel, 5,001.

Some counties which have gained heavily include: Fulton, 102,413; DeKalb, 31,588; Cobb, 21,892; Muscogee, 44,442; Bibb, 34,258; Chatham, 51,569; Dougherty, 13,794, and Troup, 9,548.

Uzzell said Georgia must be made more attractive to stop this flow of her life blood. And he said this means better schools, health services, roads, recreational facilities, employment opportunities and other things that lead to a happy life must be provided.

New Negro Ghetto On Chicago's Westside

Reports from the Chicago Community of the University of Chicago indicate a sharp increase in the Negro population in the city's Near Westside area.

The Westside is Chicago's second largest concentration of Negroes. Philip M. Hauser, director of the survey, said last week the non-white population had increased 142 per cent in that area since 1940. "Non-white" is understood to mean Negroes and Mexicans in this instance.

The total population has jumped 26 per cent there, and the city as a whole shows a total population hike of seven per cent there. The white population dropped two per cent, but the non-white population leaped 42 per cent.

The Near Westside has a total population of 171,888 persons, an increase of 35,370 since 1940. The non-white group rose from 26,244 to at least 63,000.

On the Near Westside, 43 per cent of housing units occupied by non-whites were classified as dilapidated, as against 21 per cent of those occupied by whites.

Few Opportunities

Negro Population in Mississippi Dropping

OXFORD, Miss.—(ANP)—The Negro population in Mississippi is rapidly declining, according to a sixty-nine page study of population statistics in the state made public here last week.

The survey, released by the University of Mississippi's bureau of public administration, was prepared by Dr. Morton B. King, chairman of the department of sociology, and John C. Belcher, formerly assistant professor of sociology.

FEW OPPORTUNITIES

Blame for the decline in the Negro population was laid to the "relatively few opportunities for the employment of Negroes in business and industry."

"Unless changes occur in this condition, the population of Negroes . . . probably (will) continue to decline," the author said.

The white population of the state is also on the decline, according to the survey, but the "ratio of white to Negro people in Mississippi is increasing steadily." The latter is explained by the fact that "the loss of Negro population by migration is greater than that of white persons."

EDUCATION LEVEL UP

In a general sense, the report noted that the educational level of Mississippians is at a new high, because "those moving either in or out of the state have had more years of schooling than Mississippians who did not move. The inmigrants, as a group, had considerably more years of schooling than the out-migrants . . . and a larger number of college-trained persons left the state than came into it.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

Negro Population In Mississippi On The Decline

OXFORD, Miss. — The Negro population in Mississippi is rapidly declining, according to a 69-page study of population statistics in the state made public a few days ago. The survey, released by the University of Mississippi's bureau of public administration, was prepared by Dr. Morton B. King, chairman of the department of sociology, and John C. Belcher former assistant professor of sociology.

Blame for the decline in the Negro population was laid to the "relatively few opportunities for employment of Negroes in business and industry."

The white population of the state is also on the decline, according to the survey, but the ratio of white to Negro people in Mississippi is increasing rapidly."

The latter is explained by the fact "the loss of Negro population by migration is greater than that of white persons."

It is definitely known that 60 of the 82 counties in Mississippi have lost population during the past ten years. Carroll county thus far leads the list with a 25 per cent loss. Others in the list of 22 remaining counties are also going to show losses. Migration to industrial centers caused Mississippi to decline 350,000 or more in population within the past decade, most of the migrants being Negroes. No use crouching. It happens to be that way.

Do not blame the United States Supreme Court for the decision in the oil rights case—that is, don't blame it too much. That suit was started by Tom Clark when he was Attorney-General. Tom Clark is now a member of the Supreme Court. The litigation was instituted at the suggestion of the President. Truman is therefore entitled to full discredit for this robbing of the states of an inalienable right. He is also responsible for the racial and other controversial matters now bothering the people.

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PAINFUL CENSUS FIGURES

Federal census figures are being given out by piecemeal. Grand total is not expected before the latter part of the month.

Mississippi, it is practically certain, will lose one Congressman, but it may not become effective until after two years hence. Congressmen chosen this year will be on the basis of the 1940 census. It will be in 1952 that our legislature will be called upon to make a new apportionment of Congressional districts, and, as per usual, it will be one heluva fight. No member will want to be legislated out of office, but its certain that some member will have to be sacrificed.

Nationally, an increase of population to 151,000,000 or more is likely. The gains have been largely in seven states—Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Florida, Indiana and Michigan. Politically, the census will show a slight shift of balance to the southwest and west. Representation in Congress is directly involved. While a state may have gained somewhat in numbers it can still lose because other states have gained sensationally. There is a lingering impression that 250,000 is the number ordinarily required for a Congressional district, while as a matter of fact the standard is much nearer half a million. There are 435 districts and that number has been stationary for years. Hence, the Mississippi loss of a congressman will be due not so much to our own decline as to the gains of Texas, California and other states. New York is likely to lose two representatives. Pennsylvania one. Colorado one and eight Southern states, not counting Mississippi, one each. California probably gains seven congressmen, making a total of 31 in striking distance of New York and Pennsylvania.

We know, of course, that our loss of one member of Congress will be due to the heavy exodus of Negroes to Northern states during the past decade. To be specific, we have lost from 300,000 to 350,000 in Negro population, instead of being about equally divided between the races, as formerly, is now probably on a 60-40 basis.

And, facing unpleasant truth, we must recognize other handicaps. The land is not being used as it should be. People will not stay on unproductive farms. The lure of the cities is a strong magnet, even though families do not improve their condition by moving. We have in Jackson several thousand citizens who would be contributing much more to the general welfare if they were back on the farms from whence they came.

Race Population Decline In Mississippi Blamed On Jobs

OXFORD, Miss. —(ANP)— The Negro population in Mississippi is rapidly declining, according to a 69-page study of population statistics in the state made public here last week. The survey, released by the University of Mississippi's bureau of public administration, was prepared by Dr. Morton B. King, chairman of the department of sociology and John C. Belcher, former assistant professor of sociology.

Blame for the decline in the Negro population was laid to the "relatively few opportunities for the employment of Negroes in business and industry.

"Unless changes occur in this condition, the proportion of Negroes... probably (will) continue to decline," the authors said.

The white population of the state is also on the decline, according to the survey, but the "ratio of white to Negro people in Mississippi is increasingly steadily." The latter is explained by the fact that "the loss of Negro population by migration is greater than that of white persons."

In a general sense, the report noted that the educational level of Mississippians is at a new high, because "those moving either in or out of the state have had more years of schooling than Mississippians who did not move. The immigrants, as a group, had considerably more years of schooling than the out migrants....and a larger number of college-trained persons left the state than came into it.

Urban League elected last Friday at the annual meeting of the organization at the Hotel McAlpin.

Others elected included Mrs. Beulah Whitby of Detroit and Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton Institute.

City's Populace Now 7,841,610, Census Shows

Herald-Tribune
Jan. 9-1-50

5.1% Gain in Preliminary Total Far Below Estimate; Still Second to London

Sun. 7-9-50

By Fendall Yerxa

A total New York City population of 7,841,610 persons counted in the 1950 decennial census was announced yesterday by Dr. Zola Bronson, New York area supervisor of the Bureau of the Census.

On the basis of Dr. Bronson's "preliminary" figures, New York remains second to London in world population supremacy. Greater London has a population of 8,390,941.

New York, N.Y.

The preliminary population count, subject, Dr. Bronson said, to "significant" revision before the final official tabulation is released by census headquarters in Washington, was 416,490 below the 8,258,000 estimated by the city's Department of Health, and was still sharply under the 8,145,000 estimated by the Consolidated Edison Company.

The discrepancy may bring about a statistical crisis, according to experts who previously predicted that a final count as low as 7,850,000 would necessitate a complete overhaul of vital statistics, including birth and death rates.

New York's population, Dr. Bronson said, showed a 5.1 per cent gain over the 7,454,995 persons counted in the 1940 census. The 1940 count, in turn, showed a 7.5 per cent gain over 1930, and in 1930 the city's population was up 23 per cent over 1920.

The preliminary count for Brooklyn in 1950 was 2,720,238, representing a .8 per cent increase over 1940; in Manhattan, the population increased 2.6 per cent in the decade, to a total of 1,938,551.

Manhattan's gain represented a continued improvement in the population picture of the island. In the 1940 census, Manhattan increased by only 1.2 per cent. Ten years previously, in 1930, the island's population slipped 22 per cent below the 1920 figure.

The population of the Metropolitan area of seventeen New York and New Jersey counties, including the five boroughs of New York City, was listed at 15,540,697. This was an increase of 10.4 per cent over the 14,072,470 for the same area in 1940.

Jan. 9-1-50

The area includes: New York City and Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester Counties in New York State, and Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Union Counties in New Jersey.

In his announcement yesterday, Dr. Bronson gave complete preliminary figures for Brooklyn, Manhattan and for the entire city. Figures for the other three boroughs were announced earlier.

By boroughs, the preliminary count in New York was as follows:

New York, N.Y.

	1950	1940
Brooklyn .	2,720,238	2,698,285
Manhattan	1,938,551	1,889,924
Queens	1,546,316	1,297,634
Bronx	1,444,903	1,394,711
Richmond ..	191,015	174,441

The percentage increase for the boroughs was: Brooklyn, 0.8; Manhattan, 2.6; Queens, 19.1; Bronx, 3.5, and Richmond, 9.5.

The sum total of the 1950 borough figures is 7,841,023, or 597 below the city-wide count given by Dr. Bronson. The minor error could not be traced yesterday.

Follows Trends Elsewhere

Dr. Bronson said it is "pertinent to note" that the population increase for the city as a whole is in line with population trends reported for large industrial-commercial areas in New York State and in other parts of the country, "as compared with their larger commuter zone areas and commuter resident communities within the commuter zone.

In practically all instances," he continued, "it has been found that the commercial-industrial city has either shown a decrease in population or a significantly smaller percentage increase than for its commuter zone and commuter resident cities."

In this connection, Dr. Bronson called attention to Nassau County's ten-year increase of 64 per cent, and Suffolk's gain of 38 per cent.

"These two counties," he added, "adjacent to New York City alone have a preliminary population increase of approximately 275,000. It is quite certain that a goodly proportion of this total increase in population must have come from the City of New York."

The "provisional" 1950 lineup of major cities in the country, compared to the 1940 official figures, follows:

		1950	1940
1	N. Y....	7,841,610	7,454,995
2	Chicago.	3,631,835	3,396,808
3	Philadel.	2,100,000*	1,931,334
4	Los Ang.	1,954,036	1,504,277
5	Detroit..	1,837,613	1,623,452
6	Balt.....	941,377	859,100
7	Cleve....	909,546	878,336
8	St. Louis.	852,523	816,048
9	Wash...	792,234	663,091
10	Boston..	788,552	770,816
11	Pitts...(not given)		671,659
12	SanFran	760,439	634,536
13	Milwauk.	632,938	587,472
14	Buffalo..	576,506	575,901
15	New Orl.	563,407	494,537
16	Minneap.	517,410	492,370
17	Cincin...	499,744	455,610
18	Seattle...	462,981	368,302
19	Kan. City	453,290	399,178
20	Newark..	437,833	429,761
21	Indianap	424,683	386,972

*Not announced for 1950, but 1949 estimate given.

Dr. Bronson said that population gains in all of the city's boroughs except Manhattan have shown a decrease during the last twenty years, "and it is believed that the current count is a further reflection of this trend." He cited as an example a 73 per cent increase in the Bronx between 1920 and 1930; a 10 per cent gain between 1930 and 1940; and a 3.5 per cent increase in the last ten years. Brooklyn, he said, went down from a 27 per cent gain in 1930, to a 5 per cent gain in 1940, and an .8 per cent increase in 1950.

Figures Subject to Revision

Dr. Bronson described his preliminary figures as "substantially correct," but subject to revision in preparation of the final count. All individuals who were not at their usual places of residence when the count was made are to be added, he explained. Similarly, there is expected to be a "significant increment" resulting from the proper allocation of maritime personnel who are enumerated wherever their ships are located, even though they live in New York.

Advance reports, indicating that the city's population might fall below the 8,000,000 and more included in early estimates, have caused grave concern among statistical experts and city officials.

Schenectady Gains 5,000

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 8 (UP).—Schenectady, site of General Electric Company's huge home plant, had a ten-year population gain of nearly 5,000, preliminary census figures showed today. The city now has 92,061 residents as compared with 87,549 in 1940. Schenectady County gained more than 20,000 with a 1950 population of 142,618.

City's Population of 229,905 Marks Increase of 19.09% Since 1940, Figures Reveal

Times-Dispatch
Wed 6-21-50
Richmond, Va.

Preliminary, offical census figures yesterday gave Richmond a population of 229,905 persons, an increase of 19.09 per cent since 1940's count of 193,042.

Harry E. Dunn, Third District census supervisor, said the count, while complete, is preliminary and subject to final revision by the Census Bureau in Washington.

Definite totals probably will not be made known before the first of the year.

3 Va

Gains also were registered in the Counties of Henrico and Chesterfield, and the Third District's population went up from 309,756 in 1940 to 384,133 in 1950—a rise of 24.01 per cent.

Henrico's population rose from 41,960 in 1940 to 57,165 this year, while Chesterfield's climbed from 31,183 to 39,791. Colonial Heights was given a separate population count of 6,075, but in 1940 was included in the Chesterfield count.

Williamsburg Shows Rise

Williamsburg's population increased from 3,942 in 1940 to 6,726 in 1950. Other population figures for the Third District were:

Times-Dispatch

New Kent, down from 4,092 residents in 1940 to 3,989 in 1950; Charles City County, up from 4,275 to 4,667; King William County, down from 7,855 to 7,568; Hanover County, up from 18,500 to 21,941; James City County, up from 4,907 to 6,306.

Richmond's population, meanwhile, may top the 230,000 when the Washington figures are finally released. This increase, it was explained, could result because the National Census Bureau will add to the total enumerated here the names of permanent residents of Richmond who were out of the city on April 11 when transients all over the country were counted in a special drive.

Wed 6-21-50

Servicemen Not Residents

Out-of-town students attending schools in the Virginia capital were counted as Richmond residents. And Richmond students, attending schools out of the city were classed as residents of the locality where they were counted.

Armed forces personnel were counted in national census totals but are not listed with residence in any specific locality, Dunn reported.

As to the population increase of Chesterfield County, Dunn explained that its growth has been greater as a geographical unit than appears from its status as a political subdivision.

In 1940, he said, Chesterfield's total population was 31,183; in the 1950 count, 39,791 persons were listed; Colonial Heights' population of 6,075 was given separately.

Richmond, Va.

King Expresses Satisfaction

Mayor King expressed the general feeling of satisfaction over the growth of Richmond. Said he:

"It is gratifying to know that Richmond has grown to the point of having more than a quarter of a million citizens.

"Although this growth is encouraging, nevertheless, from the municipality's standpoint, it means additional services to be rendered to approximately 36,000 more people.

"The fact that both Henrico and Chesterfield Counties have grown also indicates that the metropolitan area of which Richmond is the center, is rapidly becoming an area of strength and prosperity.

"The figures," he said, "indicates that Richmond is growing and our municipality has an obligation to keep pace and assume the challenge of a rapidly advancing metropolitan center."

J. Malcolm Bridges, executive manager of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, commented from the business point of view:

"Population gains are, happily coupled with marked increase in business activity.

"Retail sales of 1948 for Richmond represented a gain of 193 per cent over the 1939 figure.

"Wholesale sales volume in the same period showed a 195 per cent increase, and the business of service establishments increased 178 per cent during the 1939-1948 period."

Surprise, Disappointment

Many citizens, of course, were surprised by Richmond's population rise; others were disappointed. They had expected a greater rise than the report indicated.

Postmaster Fergus McRee, for example, citing the enormous increase in post office business over the past 10 years, had thought the census count would disclose more residents than it did.

"In 1939, the Richmond Post Office took in $2,465,793.01," he said. "By 1949 the receipts had reached $5,126,111.49. They have increased each year since 1939."

Whatever the final population figure, Dunn said the census reveals a general trend of urban areas growing at the expense of rural areas.

The counties in the district showing population losses, he said, are primarily rural and agrarian, while counties showing gains are chiefly urban and industrial in character.